

C O N T E N T S.

A New theory of light and colours	459	A dreadful massacre	483
Nature and product of beetles	ibid.	Revenged on the Indians	ibid.
Of the perspiration of vegetables	460	Virginia and Somer island companies dis-	486
An authentick list of the French navy	461	solved	ibid.
List of his majesty's ministers abroad	462	Alliance between church and state de-	487
——the American governors	ibid.	fended	ibid.
——the commissioners of trade, &c.	ibid.	Authors methodical madmen	488
Mathematical questions and solution	ibid.	Reflection of the Stoicks	489
	464	Methods of fowling in Norway	489
Utility of broad wheels demonstrated	463	Dreadful dangers attending them	489
Life of Sir John Suckling	464	Dexterity of the fowlers	ibid.
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political		Visit to Mrs. Penelope Doat's nursery	490
CLUB, &c. continued	465—472	Fondness for animals satirized	ibid.
SPEECH of Posthumius Cominius on the		And set in a ridiculous light	491
voting of copyholders at elections	465	Extraordinary card message	ibid.
	—468	POETRY. Fair Delia, a song set to music	492
The time improper to discuss the question	465	Mr. Tapner's jig	493
And the method for determining it	466	To the d-ke de M——x on his departure	ibid.
Agreeing to the motion would be unjust	467	The boasting mule	ibid.
Danger of making the office of sheriff	468	True concord	ibid.
more difficult	468	Song on Miss Isabella	ibid.
SPEECH of Manius Valerius, in answer		Epigram on a lady's picture	494
to the foregoing	ibid.	Prayer to Venus	ibid.
The question mistaken	469	Epigram on lady T——'s house	ibid.
Which may be decided by acts of parlia-	ibid.	True-blue, a song	ibid.
ment	ibid.	Ode to the 17th of August	ibid.
Which exclude all copyholders from vo-		Sonnet in Shakespear imitated	495
ting	470	Chit-chat, by Mr. Hackett	ibid.
A late election makes a decision of the		Character of the late Q. Mary	ibid.
question necessary	471	Wrote in a blank leaf of Forbes's works	496
No copyholder equally independent with		On reading certain contemplations, &c.	ibid.
a freeholder	472	On Sherlock's discourses	ibid.
War and taxes considered	ibid.	On the defeat on the Ohio	ibid.
Encomium on an ancient senator	473	The lover's invitation	ibid.
Present state of insurances	ibid.	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	497
Insurance of foreign ships pernicious	474	Transactions of our sea forces	ibid.
Ignorance may be rational	475	Court-martial at Portsmouth	ibid.
Universal knowledge not desirable	ibid.	Sessions at the Old-Bailey	ibid.
Humorous account of a bon vivant	476	Warlike preparations	ibid.
Character of Cramwell and his club	477	Irish medal	498
Strictures on the terms used in carving	ibid.	Advices from America	ibid.
Our language unintelligible	478	Account of the Cherokees	ibid.
Complicated distress of a suffering family	479	Letter from Sir Alex. Cuming, with a	
	480	further account of the Cherokees	499
Matlock bath described	480	Marriages and births	500
Account of the late earthquake at Con-		Deaths	501
stantinople	ibid.	Ecclesiastical preferments	502
Fate of the city of Sivas	481	Promotions civil and military	503
Large calculus found in a mare	ibid.	Persons declared bankrupts	504
Of the burning the fleet of Marcellus	482	Plays, &c. acted at the theatres	505
By Archimedes's burning speculum	ibid.	FOREIGN AFFAIRS	506
Father Kircher's experiment thereon	ibid.	Prices of stocks and grain; wind,	507
And problem	483	ther	508
Account of the plantations continued	ibid.	Monthly bill of mortality	509
Virginians oppressed by James I.	484		
Good regulations in the colony	ibid.		

Mr. A. B. of Ongar, shall be obliged; the mathematical pieces lately received shall be inserted in due time, and the advice of Vellum followed. The other poem from our old correspondent R. D. is ready to be returned, for as it has been sent to another Collection, we cannot insert it in ours. The 15 pieces of poetry this month are originals, we are still in arrears to many correspondents, who shall be gratified in their turns, and may easily perceive our strict impartiality by the three last months: Indeed their productions do honour to our Magazine.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1756, will be published
at Stationers Hall on Tuesday, November 18. 1755



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
OCTOBER, 1755.

A new Theory of LIGHT and COLOURS.

EVERY one knows, that the famous Sir Isaac Newton explained the phenomena of light and colours by supposing, that the rays of light themselves were of different colours, some of which are generally reflected from any object more copiously than any of the rest; and that the object always appears to be of the colour of those rays which are most copiously reflected from it, except the colour of white, which is communicated by an object from whence all the different sorts of rays are equally reflected, and the colour of black, which is communicated by an object from whence no rays at all are reflected to the eye.

But Mr. Euler of the royal academy at Berlin, upon considering the effect produced by looking glasses, concluded, that the rays of light reflected from any surface ought to make us see the luminous body from whence those rays originally proceeded, and not the surface itself, therefore he supposes, that light is not produced by a continual emanation of rays of light from the sun, by which he would at last be quite exhausted; but that it proceeds from a certain sort of vibration communicated by him to what we call the ether, much after the same manner as the quiverings of a bell gives to the air a motion resembling its own, and thereby communicates to us by the ear the idea of sound. According to this hypothesis, a greater or lesser rapidity in the motions of the ether will produce more or fewer vibrations in our organ of sight, and by that means the ideas of different colours; as the difference between a hollow or shrill sound proceeds from the different rapidity of the vibrations of the air.

From hence this gentleman concludes,
October, 1755.

that the different colours exhibited by very thin glass plates, or by soap-bubbles, proceed from the vibratory motion excited by the rays of light in those plates or bubbles, which must be thin to a certain degree, in order to be susceptible of these vibrations, and these vibrations being again communicated by them to the ether, in proportion to the different degrees of thickness in the parts of the plate or bubble, produce in us the different sensations which we call red, green, blue, &c.

Mr. Euler confirms this hypothesis by several other experiments; and it is likewise in part adopted by M. l'Abbé Nollet, famous at Paris for his lectures on experimental philosophy; for by many experiments he has endeavoured to prove, that light is a most subtil fluid by which all bodies are pervaded, as well as surrounded, and which becomes sensible to us by being put in motion by inflamed bodies or otherwise; but then he embraces Sir Isaac Newton's opinion as to the rays of light being of different colours, and producing in us the idea of that colour which is most copiously reflected from any object.

A curious Remark upon the Nature and Production of those Insects called BEETLES.

IT having been often observed that, if at certain seasons of the year, a mole, or other small animal, be killed, and left above ground, the body disappears in a very few days, more or less according to the season of the year, and the nature of the ground. This phenomenon excited the curiosity of Mr. Gleditsch, of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, to endeavour to find out the cause of this sudden and extraordinary disappearance. For this purpose, in the month of May, he killed a mole, and left it above ground in his garden, where there was a soft, black, and moist earth. In two days the body as usual disappeared, but a little spot of earth near the place appearing to

M m m 2

have

have been fresh turned up, a search was made, and the body of the mole was there found buried at least a hand's breadth under the earth: The next day this grave was found to have been made half as deep again, and four beetles were found under the body, who for this reason were suspected to have been the grave-diggers. In order to discover for what purpose these creatures undertook such a laborious employment, the body was again covered with earth, and left there for six days, when it was again uncovered, and then it was found, that there were three or fourscore of little whitish worms sticking all round it; from whence it was concluded, that these were the progeny of the beetles, who, being left there by their parents, were to find their nourishment from this dead carcass until they arrived at a state of maturity. To confirm this conjecture, Mr Gleditsch afterwards left the bodies of frogs, small birds, fishes, &c. upon the same, or such like ground, and not only found that they were all decently interred, but often saw the beetles at work in digging their graves and burying them, by which means they make a plentiful provision for the support of their families. But we hope none of our witty gentlemen will from hence take occasion to call a certain worshipful company, a company of blind beetles.

Several curious Observations upon the PERSPIRATION of Trees and other Vegetables.

SOME years since Mr. Guettard laid before the royal academy of sciences at Paris, an account of a great number of experiments he had made, for discovering the perspiration of trees and other vegetables, from whence he deduced the following observations. 1st. That all vegetables perspire more than could without experiment be believed. For a small branch of a cornel tree, which weighed only five drams and an half, apothecary's weight, kept under an experiment for 14 days, in the month of August, produced by perspiration in that time, 20 ounces, four drams and an half, which comes to one ounce, three drams, and three quarters of a dram per day, one day with another, that is to say, it perspired daily more than double its own weight; but few other vegetables perspire so plentifully in proportion, tho' most of them perspire daily as much as they weigh; from whence we may judge what an enormous quantity of water must be daily exhaled from a large forest. 2. That all vegetables perspire much less in the night than

in the day-time. 3. That in the day-time they perspire more in the sun than in the shade, even tho' the latter be the warmest situation. From hence perhaps arises the rapid growth of vegetables under bell-glasses; for the rays of the sun being much intercepted by the bell, the perspiration is thereby diminished. For the same reason, without doubt, those fruits which are not too much exposed to the rays of the sun, grow to be the biggest; and so likewise those paper bags which the bunches of grapes are put into, not only protect them from birds and flies, but also increase their beauty. By this we may perceive the use of the leaves, which is to be a shade for the fruit; and we may likewise see the reason why dark and cloudy weather is best for the fruit after it begins to ripen, because such weather diminishes the perspiration, and thereby increases the bulk of the fruit. There are we find some trees which lose their leaves much sooner than others of the same kind, tho' both growing in the same sort of ground; the reason of which certainly is, because the former happen to be by their situation more exposed to the sun, which makes them perspire more abundantly. The 4th observation was, that perspiration proceeds chiefly from the leaves. The 5th, that the superior surface of the leaves, being more exposed to the sun, is thereby made to perspire more than the inferior. The 6th, that those vegetables which have thick leaves, and fruit of a juicy substance, perspire the least; and therefore do not stand much in need of being watered. The 7th, that perspiration grows much less towards the winter than it is in the summer. And the 8th, that the liquors produced by perspiration, from vegetables of quite different kinds, are nevertheless perfectly the same, having all the same insipidity, and no way differing from common water in clearness, taste, smell, or weight.

Mr. Guettard made these experiments by means of a glass-ball or bottle of a foot diameter, which, beside a neck in the usual form, had two arms or necks opposite to each other, and placed at the two extremities of the diameter, perpendicular to the line of the neck; being a vessel of that sort which by chymists is called Glauber's recipient. The branch of the tree or vegetable was introduced thro' the neck of this glass-ball, and one of the arms being set upright, was well corked, whilst the other was made to enter into a bottle which was buried in the earth quite up to the neck, and closely luted,

The same gentleman has lately communicated an account of several new experiments he has made, from whence he has deduced the following observations, 1st. That the perspiration of vegetables increases or decreases exactly in proportion as the heat of the sun increases or decreases. 2. That their perspiration does not increase in proportion to the quantity of rain upon the ground: On the contrary, when the sun begins to shine after a heavy rain, the perspiration of vegetables is never the first day at the greatest height. 3. That the leaves do not draw so much moisture from the air as one would be apt to believe; for an orange tree inclosed in a glass globe perspired daily near to the weight of all its leaves, and did not seem to suffer in the least by its imprisonment. 4. That in the shade the perspiration diminishes in proportion to the deepness of the shade. From hence it is that vegetables grow white in a cellar; for as they do not there perspire, their vesicles are made to swell by that water which is confined in them, and by this means they acquire a double advantage, that of becoming more white, and that of becoming more delicate. 5. That the branches perspire less than the leaves. 6. That the flowers perspire likewise less than the leaves, in the proportion of 1 to 5. 7. That the fruit perspire still less, especially those that are of a juicy kind. 8. That the evergreens perspire almost nothing in the winter, in comparison with what they do in the summer, and their perspiration is at all times less than that of any other trees. To conclude, what is worth the attention of all botanists who incline to repeat or to push these experiments, is, that the greater or lesser transparency of the glass vessel they make use of for their experiments, may occasion a very considerable difference.

A List of the FRENCH NAVY, 1755.

Names.	Guns.	Men.
Second Rates.		
L A Formidable	80	800
Le Foudroyant	80	700
La Corone	80	700
Le Soleil Royal	80	700
Le Duc de Bourgogne	80	700
L'Ocean	80	700
Le Tonant	80	700
Third Rates.		
Alcide, taken	74	580
L'Intrepid	74	600
La Sceptre	74	600
Le Conquerant	74	600
Le Magnifique	74	600

Names.	Guns.	Men.
Le Temeraire	74	600
L'Herissant	74	600
Le Redoutable	74	600
L'Entreprenant	74	600
La Guerre	74	600
L'Heros	74	600
A Le Palmier	74	600
Le Courageux	74	600
Le Prudent	74	600
Le Defenseur	74	600
L'Hector	74	600
Le Ferme	70	600
L'Esperance	70	600
Le Juste	70	600
Le Saint Esprit	70	600
B Le Dauphin Roial	70	600
Le Nortumberland	70	600
Le Superbe	70	600
Le Fleurissant	70	600
Le Lys, taken	64	580
Le Content	64	580
L'Eveillé	64	580
L'Inflexible	64	580
C L'Hazard	64	580
L'Illustre	64	580
Le Leopard	64	580
L'Actif	64	580
L'Opiniatre	64	580
L'Hardy	64	580
Le Capricieux	64	580
Le Content	64	580
Le Triton	64	580
D L'Achille	64	580
Le Protee	64	580
L'Hercule	64	580
L'Orpheus	64	580
Le Glorieux	64	580
Le Lion	64	580
Le Vainqueur	64	580
Le Magnanime	64	580
E Le Phenix	64	580
Le St. Philip	64	580
Le Bienfaissant	64	580
Le Sphinx	64	580
La Medee	64	580
Le Vaillant	64	580
Le Dragon	64	580
Le St. Michel	64	580
Le Boree	64	580
F L'Ecumant	64	580
Le Solide	64	580
Le Sage	64	580
L'Ecole	64	580
L'Elizabet	64	580
Le Toulouse	64	580
L'Aurora	60	580
Le St. Louis	60	580
G Le Brillant	60	580
Le Griffon	60	400
Le Corbillon	60	400
Le Parfait	60	400
L'Argonaute	60	400

Rates.

Rates.	N ^o of Ships.	N ^o of Guns.	N ^o of Men.
1 st of 80 guns	7	560	5000
3 ^d of 74	16	1184	9600
3 ^d of 70	8	560	4800
3 ^d of 64	36	2304	20880
3 ^d of 60	7	420	3340
Total	74	5028	43620

N. B. We have not yet been able to procure an exact list of their frigates, &c.

The following Lists will, also, at this Time be agreeable to our Readers.

His Majesty's MINISTERS Abroad.

Southern Province.

IN Spain, Sir Benjamin Keene, knight of the Bath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Portugal, Abraham Castres, Esq; envoy extraordinary.

Naples, Sir James Gray, Bart. envoy extraordinary.

Sardinia, Rt. Hon. the earl of Rochford, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Turkey, James Porter, Esq; F. R. S. ambassador.

Tuscany, Horatio Mann, Esq; envoy and resident.

Switzerland, Arthur Villettes, Esq; minister.

Venice, John Murray, Esq; resident.

Northern Province.

Vienna, Robert Keith, Esq; minister plenipotentiary.

Denmark, Walter Titley, Esq; envoy extraordinary.

Saxony, Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, knight of the Bath, envoy extraordinary.

Holland, Hon. Col. Yorke, minister plenipotentiary.

Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubeck, James Cope, Esq; resident.

Liege, George Cressener, Esq; resident.

[recalled] Brussels, Solomon D'Ayrolle, Esq; resident.

States of the anterior Circle of the Empire, Onslow Burdett, Esq; minister.

A List of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of our several COLONIES in AMERICA.

North-America.

MASSACHUSETTS Bay, the Hon. major-gen. William Shirley, Gov.

New-Hampshire, Benning Wentworth, Esq; Gov.

Rhode-Island.

Connecticut.

Nova-Scotia, Col. Charles Lawrence, Lieut. Gov.

Fort of Annapolis, Lieut. Col. Robert Monckton, Gov.

Newfoundland, Capt. Francis Williams Drake, a captain in the navy, Gov.

New-York, Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. a captain in the navy, Gov.

New-Jersey, Jonathan Belcher, Esq; formerly governor of New-England, Gov.

Pensylvania, Robert Hunter Morris, Esq; Lieut. Gov.

Maryland, Horatio Sharpe, Esq; Lieut. Gov.

Virginia, Robert Dynwiddie, Esq; Lieut. Gov.

North-Carolina, Arthur Dobbs, Esq; Gov.

South-Carolina, James Glen, Esq; till the arrival of William Lyttelton, Esq; Gov.

Georgia, John Reynolds, Esq; Gov.

West-Indies.

Jamaica, Charles Knowles, Esq; vice-admiral of the blue, Gov.

Barbadoes, Hon. — Grenville, Esq; brother to earl Temple, Gov.

Leeward-Islands, George Thomas, Esq; lately governor of Pensylvania, Capt. Gen.

St. Christopher's, Richard Coupe, Esq; Lieut. Gov.

Antigua and Montserrat, Rt. Hon. lord Hawley, Lieut. Gov.

Bermudas, William Popple, Esq; Gov.

Bahama-Islands, John Tinker, Esq; Gov.

Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

RT. Hon. earl of Halifax, John Pitt, Hon. James Grenville, Andrew Stone, Francis Fane, James Oswald, Hon. Richard Edgeworth and Thomas Pelham, Esqrs.

QUESTION I.

THERE is a triangle whose sides are given, viz. 300, 376 and 484. And if, from a point within the same triangle, lines be drawn to the angular points of the triangle, the angles formed round that point will be 104, 112 and 144 degrees. Required the distance from the same point to each angle of the triangle.

Dogmersfield, Hants, J. Bull.
Oct. 1, 1755.

QUESTION II.

THERE is a quadrant whose radius is 100, and in it there is inscribed a circle. And suppose at either corner another circle be inscribed, so as to touch the radius, concave arch of the quadrant, and convex arch of the other circle. Required the diameter of both circles.

N. B. This question was once proposed but has not been truly answered.

Our Readers will not be displeased to see some Account of a Pamphlet, called The Utility and Advantages of Broad High Wheel Carriages demonstrated, by Moses Wickham, of Hatfield, in Hertfordshire.

THE author having first, by a very plain method of demonstration, endeavoured to obviate the objection, "that broad wheels go heavier against hill than narrow ones," makes it next appear, "that the advantages in the use of broad wheels on any sort of surface whatsoever, are more than enough to counterbalance all the inconveniences that possibly can arise from the use of them." He goes on:

"First, common sense tells us, that narrow wheels must cut into, or make a greater impression on any surface, than broad ones can. I imagine the difference must be more than the difference between the breadth of the narrow wheels and broad ones; (which for want of a proper apparatus I cannot rightly determine) but were it only that, the impression would be but one third of that which the narrow ones would make.

Now by giving the objector, all the advantage in the dispute he possibly can have, (for the softer the surface is, the more have the broad wheels the advantage of the narrow ones) we will suppose the road so hard that the narrow ones cut in but one tenth of an inch (which considering the earth's elasticity, I question whether it can be the case any where, rocks excepted) then the broad wheels will cut in but one third of that tenth.

The tenth of an inch may seem (perhaps) to those who do not seriously think about things, to be so inconsiderable, that the difference between that, and one third thereof, is not worth our notice; but they should consider, that tho' it is but a tenth of an inch, yet it makes a considerable angle with the horizon.

For tho' the wheels of carriages seem to touch the ground for near the length of a foot, and where the surface is not so hard, much more; yet, in truth, a true circle on a true horizontal plane, suppose it impenetrable, would touch that plane but in one minute point; then if we suppose a substance placed before such a wheel equally hard, which is to suppose what is the real fact, we shall then find, that the constant rising before the wheel, will make a considerable angle with the horizon; which is every moment to be surmounted.

To illustrate more fully what I have been observing, and to make it obvious to the meanest capacity, let us suppose, a chaise, or any other light carriage, which a man is able to pull after him, and let us suppose it to be on a smooth, well mow'd mowing-green; at the side of which let

there be a perfectly level and smooth piece of pavement. Then let the said carriage be on the green at some distance from the pavement, and let a man take hold of the shafts and draw the carriage after him over the green to the pavement; he will easily perceive, that as soon as the wheels are upon the pavement, that the carriage will move forward with much less force, than when it moved on the green; for which there can be no assignable cause possible, than what I have already assigned.

Now if the difference is so much, as to be perceptible in the last mentioned case, where (perhaps) you cannot see any manner of impression the chaise has made on the green: I leave any one to judge what that difference must be, where the impression is perhaps 20, or 100 times as much. I do not speak this by way of begging the question, having been myself well satisfied of the same by experience."

He afterwards attempts to prove, that the size of our wheels, in general, are not such as are most advantageous; and that the larger the wheels of any carriage are, the less force is required to move, or keep in motion such a carriage. He goes on then to demonstrate the excellency and utility of broad wheels, and says,

"In short, so many are the advantages that would accrue to every person who makes use of wheel-carriages, that I make not the least doubt, but if they once get into the use of broad high wheels, they would find them come so easy after the horses, that were the world as superstitious and idolatrous as it was some centuries past, they would be apt to deify the person who first persuaded them into the use of them. I no more doubt but that three horses, take fields, roads, and seasons in general, would be able to fetch more corn, hay, &c. with such a carriage from the field, than four horses could do in the same time with our present narrow wheels, than I doubt whether three men could drive any assigned quantity of rubbish, &c. over a soft meadow half a mile wide, with our common wheel barrows, in less time than four men could drive the same quantity away with the same sort of wheel-barrows, only they should have wheels to them so narrow and sharp, as to be like the wheels of the ploughs with which we plow our land.

Our bye-roads (were such carriages used) being once made fit for the reception of them, would be as much better than they are now, as the great roads are now better than the bye-lanes. How common is it to see our bye-lanes and roads for the most part, with such deep ruts and holes, as to be almost impassable; nay, many of them in the winter are absolutely so."

The

The remainder of this pamphlet is taken up with clear and plain arguments in support of his general subject, and the whole proves Mr. Wickham to be a public-spirited, honest, and ingenious countryman.

SOLUTION to QUESTION I. in the London Magazine for August, p. 358. A

$$\begin{aligned} xy + zy &= 63 \\ xx + xy + xz &= 64 \\ xx + xz - zy &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{xx + 4yz + 4} - z}{2}$$

$$x + z = \frac{63}{y} \text{ And } x = \frac{64y}{63 + yy} \quad B$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{xx + 4yz + 4} - z}{2} + z \times y = 63$$

$$z = \frac{3969 - yy}{yyy + 63y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &4096yy \\ 3969 + 126yy + y^2 \\ + 15752961 - 7938y^2 + y^4 &+ y^2 = 90 \quad C \\ y^6 + 126y^4 + 3969y^2 \\ y^8 + 36y^6 - 3274y^4 - 365148y^2 \\ + 15752961 &= 0 : \text{ Therefore } y = 7. x \\ &= 5. z = 4. \end{aligned}$$

W. B.

QUESTION.

TO determine the value of a in this equation.

$$\frac{\sqrt{2aaa} - \sqrt{3aa}}{4 : 962} = a.$$

VULPES.

The Life of Sir JOHN SUCKLING, with an engraved Plate of his HEAD.

THIS gentleman, was the son of Sir John Suckling, comptroller of the household to king Charles I. and was born at Witham, in the county of Middlesex, in the year 1613. It is related that his mother went 11 months with him. After making a considerable progress in the polite studies at home, he set out on his travels, and made a campaign under the famous Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and was present at three battles and five sieges, in which he behaved with abundance of gallantry. Upon his return home, finding his country torn by all the rage of civil war, he raised a troop of horse, for the king's service, at his own expence, of near 1200l. they were so excellently mounted and accoutered. It should seem, however, that his zeal met with no great encouragement, for he is scarcely mentioned in the annals of those

times, and before he was in any action was attacked by a fever and died in the 28th year of his age. Dryden has called him a sprightly wit and a courtly writer, but he, by no means, merits the character of a good poet, his lines being generally so unmusical as to be grating to the ear, and his compositions appearing quite destitute of poetical conception. He wrote much better in prose; for the letters published along with his plays are courtly, easy and genteel, and his thoughts in them, natural. He is allowed to have shone most in the characters of a courtier and a fine gentleman, and had the peculiar happiness of making every thing become him. The following specimen of his versification, contains some of his smoothest lines.

To a Lady that forbade to love before Company.

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,

Nor fan, nor muff, to hold as heretofore? Must all the little blessings then be left, And what was once love's gift become our theft?

May we not look ourselves into a trance, Teach our souls parley at our eyes, not glance,

Nor touch the hand, but by soft wringing Whisper a love that only yes can hear.

Not free a sigh, a sigh that's there for you, Dear must I love you, and not love you too?

Be wise, nice fair; for sooner shall they The feather'd choristers from place to place,

By prints they make in th' air, and sooner By what right line, the last star made its way,

That fled from heaven to earth, than guess How our loves first did spring, or how they grow.

His dramatic Works are, three tragedies and a tragi-comedy.

DIRECTIONS for joining the THREE MAPS, of the British and French Plantations, in North-America, published in our Magazines of July, August, and September.

FROM that Map, which has the general title and ornament, cut off the margin of the west side, to the inner line of the degrees; then lay it over the east end of the Map of the five Great Lakes, so as entirely to hide the degrees; this done, take the Map of Virginia, Carolina, &c. and cut off the margin on the top of it, and lay it over the bottom of the Map of the five Great Lakes.

We could not procure a compleat List of the British Navy soon enough for this month; tho' in decency, it ought to have preceded that of the French: Next month our readers will see a very accurate one. At the same time we shall give a large sheet chart of the Atlantick Ocean, the most beautiful, for the scale, ever published, and which exhibits also all the bordering countries in Europe and America.

For the Lond: Mag.



S^r John Suckling

Printed for R. Baldwin in Water Noster Row 1755.



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 419.

The next that spoke in the Debate which was continued in your last, was Posthumus Cominius, whose Speech was in Substance thus :

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS the question now before us is a very short and a very plain one, I have no occasion to enter into an examination of remote antiquity, or to consider what was the nature of our copyholds, and the state and condition of our copyholders, by their original institution: As little have I occasion at present to consider, whether the admitting of all, or any sort of copyholders to vote at county elections, would be an advantage or a disadvantage to our constitution. The first of these two enquiries will always be, in my opinion, a question of meer curiosity but no importance; because the state and condition of all our copyholders is now certainly upon a footing quite different from what it was by their original institution: And as to the second, it is a question that cannot come properly under our consideration, until the question now before us be determined, which is plainly and in short this, whether it be now, and by the method proposed, prudent or proper to determine a question of so much importance to our constitution, and to the future happiness of the people in general. Now, Sir, as this question consists of two parts, I shall examine them separately, and first as to the time, I cannot think that at the end of a session, in a thin house, and before the people without doors have been apprised, that any such question was to come before parliament: I say, that at such a time, and in such circumstances, it would be very im-

October, 1755.

proper, and I think very imprudent, to determine a question of so much importance. Besides, Sir, in order to determine this question, it would be necessary to have laid before us, an account of the manors in each

A respective county, and the number and circumstances of the copyholders, as also the particular customs of each respective manor, none of which we have now before us, nor can have before the end of this session: Nay, even as to the particular customs of each respective manor, tho' they make a part of the law of England, yet they are so various, and so different in every manor from what they are in any other, that, I believe, no gentleman of the long robe can pretend to be able to give us any tolerable information. And if some sort of copyholders have time out of mind been allowed in some counties a right to vote at elections for knights of the shire, surely you would not, even by bill, deprive them of a right which they have acquired by immemorial custom, without first hearing what they have to say in support of a right so legally acquired; for such a right is very different from a right to rob upon the highway, which the honourable gentleman, who spoke last was pleased to compare it to; for a right to rob upon the highway is contrary to reason and justice, and therefore cannot be acquired by custom; but a right to vote at county elections is neither contrary to reason nor to justice, and therefore may be acquired by custom or prescription, in the same way as the lord of a manor and his copyholders, may by prescription acquire a right of common in the waste of another lord's manor.

With regard to the time therefore, Sir, I think the present is very far

N n n

from

from being a proper time for us to enter into the discussion of that question, whether it would be an advantage or a disadvantage to our constitution, to admit all or any sort of copyholders to vote at elections for knights of the shire. And as to the method either of admitting or rejecting them, we cannot certainly do it by a vote; for tho' we are in this house the only judges of all matters relating to elections of the members of this assembly, we are not the only legislators. If upon a controverted election for any county a question should arise, whether the copyholders, or any certain sort of copyholders, within that county, had a right to vote at that election, we could determine that question by a vote; but we cannot surely determine by a vote, that no copyholder in England has a right to vote, or that all the copyholders in England, of such a certain sort, have a right to vote at county elections; because this would not be determining a question in dispute before us; it would be making a new law, which we cannot do without the concurrence of the other house and the approbation of the crown; and another reason is, that upon a controverted election for any county, all those who claimed a right to vote at that election ought to be present, and are really present in the persons of their respective candidates, whereby they have an opportunity to be heard in support of the right they claim; and the freeholders of the county are likewise in the same way present, and may contest the right claimed by the copyholders, if they should be of opinion, that the allowing such a right would be any way injurious to them. By this means we should have the matter on both sides fully before us, and should be able to decide according to reason and justice; whereas in the latter case neither the freeholders nor the copyholders could, or could be supposed to be

present; so that we could have no proper information either as to facts or customs, and consequently the justice we pretended to administer would be deaf as well as blind.

But, Sir, if I approved both of the time and the method for determining this question, I should be against our coming to any resolution upon it at present, because I do not think that it is now properly before us, nor have we any occasion to bring it before us: Nay, it is highly probable we shall never have any such occasion; and I shall never be for altering the laws of England, or loading our statute books with a new law, unless it appears to be necessary for removing some grievance or inconvenience already felt, or preventing one that is justly to be apprehended. From the late election for Oxfordshire we can have no call for bringing such a question before us; for the merits of that election did not depend upon the question, whether any copyholders had a right to vote at that election or no; because the two gentlemen in whose favour we have determined that election, had a majority of legal undoubted freeholders voting for them; and until a contested election happens in some county, where the majority depends upon admitting or not admitting the votes of some copyholders, which is a case that may never happen whilst this world endures, we can have no call to determine whether copyholders have a right to vote at county elections or no. But suppose such a case should happen, and should be brought before this house by petition, there would be no occasion for any resolution, either in favour of, or against copyholders in general: All we could do, and indeed all we ought to do in such a case, would be to examine the right of the copyholders within that county who voted at that election: Both the freeholders and copyholders of that county would then be properly before us, and all the

the necessary facts as well as customs would certainly by full proof be laid open to our view: If from thence it should appear, that such copyholders had for time immemorial voted at elections in that county, we ought, I think, and, I believe, this house A would determine in their favour: On the other hand, if it should appear, that no such copyholders had ever voted at elections in that county; and that the sheriff had out of mere partiality allowed them to vote, that he might from thence have a pretence to return his own friends, or those perhaps who had paid him for doing so, has there any thing lately happened that could be pleaded as an excuse for such conduct in the sheriff, or that could prevent its being in the power of this house to C punish him as he deserved?

There cannot therefore be the least pretence, Sir, for that danger which has been suggested, that by refusing to come to any general resolution with respect to copyholders, we shall throw too great a power into the D hands of our sheriffs over all county elections; but there is very great danger that by rashly agreeing to such a general resolution, we may do an act of flagrant injustice, by depriving many gentlemen of a right which they and their ancestors have enjoyed for several generations, and which they are now in the quiet possession of, without giving them so much as a moment's notice to come and defend their right. I say, gentlemen, Sir, for there are certainly many gentlemen in this kingdom F who have very large copyhold estates; and as such gentlemen pay as high taxes in proportion, and are as ready, and as well qualified to defend their country in time of danger, as any freeholder whatever, I can see no reason why they should not be allow- G ed to vote at county elections, if by the custom of the county they have been time out of mind allowed to do so. But if there are counties where

no copyholders have ever yet acquired or enjoyed such a right, and, I believe, there are several such, I can see no necessity for giving them such a right, nor any danger that our constitution can be exposed to by our not giving them such a right, especially as I do not find that any of them do so much as desire it; and if they should desire it, I do not think, that we could do it by a vote of this house: Our attempting to do so, would be an incroachment upon our B constitution, by setting ourselves up as the sole legislators of this kingdom, which never was attempted by any house of commons but that which met here in 1641, and we know what terrible confusion ensued from that attempt. Therefore if our rich C copyholders should petition for a right to vote at all county elections, and we should think it expedient to comply with their request, the only method we could take, in conformity with our constitution, would be by a new law for that purpose, and before any such law or bill for the purpose could be prepared, it would be necessary to address his majesty to order the sheriffs to prepare an account of the manors within their respective counties, and of the number and circumstances of the copy- E holders, and of the particular customs in each respective manor, to be laid before us in the next session of parliament; for no one can suppose that such an account could be made out before the end of a session. This I say, Sir, would be necessary, because every gentleman, I believe, F will allow, that there are some sorts of copyholders who ought not, even by a new law, to be admitted to vote for knights of the shire; and it would, I think, be necessary to fix the yearly value of a copyhold estate that should intitle a man to vote at such elections, at a higher value than that of a freehold, which now by law intitles a man to that privilege, because of the fine that is to be paid

upon the admittance of every new tenant; for tho' the fine itself may be certain, yet it is, and always will be uncertain; how often it is to be paid; and the value of this uncertainty ought not surely to be left to be determined by the judgment of the copyholder himself.

Thus, Sir, in every light in which we can view the motion now under our consideration, we must think it a motion that cannot now be either agreed to or rejected, and consequently, by giving a negative to the previous question, is the only proper way for disposing of it, unless the Hon. gentlemen will agree to its being withdrawn; for from its being either withdrawn, or put off by means of the previous question, no kind of danger can ensue. The power of the sheriffs at county elections will continue to be the very same it is now: That is to say, they will be obliged to admit every man to vote at such elections who can shew, that he has a right by law or custom to such a vote; and if they admit any others, they will be not only under the controul of, but liable to be punished by this house, if it should appear, that they did so from any sinister or corrupt view; for in an affair where the most clear-sighted are liable to error, and where questions often arise which are in their own nature doubtful, I am far from thinking, that a mere mistake in the sheriff ought ever to subject him to any punishment. The office is already so dangerous as well as troublesome, that most gentlemen make use of all their interest to evade serving it, and if we by our severity should render it still more dangerous, we shall arm the crown with a weapon for keeping all the landed gentlemen in the kingdom under a continual awe and terror, which surely those gentlemen would not chuse to do, who upon this occasion appear so strenuously against allowing any copyholder a right to vote for knights of the shire.

But, Sir, what surprizes me most

is to hear these gentlemen finding fault with, or dreading the consequence of increasing the number of voters at any election; for by them, or such as them, I have often heard it alledged, that ministers, or those who aim at undermining our constitution, are always endeavouring to lessen the number of electors at every election, because the smaller their number is, the more easily they may be managed and directed by court influence; and even in this very session we may remember, this very argument was made use of against the Bristol bill; for it was said, that as the magistrates of that city are but a small number, and not chosen by the people, therefore our ministers were for lodging as much power as possible in their hands, in order thereby to give them the nomination of those whom the people of that city were to chuse as their representatives in parliament. Thus, Sir, the fate of our ministers seems to be a little hard; for if they are at any time for lessening the number of electors, they are accused of having a design to undermine our constitution; and if they are for increasing the number of electors at any election, they are equally accused of having the same design. For my own part, Sir, I believe we have not for many years had any such deep designing men for ministers; and if we have any such at present, I am sure, they can reap no advantage from our putting off the affair now before us by means of the previous question, which, as it has been moved for, must be put, and when it is put, I hope, the house will concur with me in giving it a negative.

The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was made by Manius Valerius, and was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I SHALL most readily agree with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last,

last, that the question now under our consideration is a very plain and a very short one, and yet plain as it certainly is, it was *soto caelo* mistaken by him, for I am convinced it was not wilfully and designedly mistated by the Hon. gentleman. The question is not, Sir, whether the admitting of all, or any sort of copyholders, to a right of voting at county elections, would be beneficial or prejudicial to our constitution; for this, tho' a short question, is very far from being a plain one; because in its own nature it is very doubtful, and would require a very strict scrutiny into our laws, both ancient and modern, and a thorough information as to the circumstances and customs of all the manors in England. Whereas the true question now before us is really a plain as well as a short one, as it is no more than this, whether by the laws now in being any copyholder in England can have a right to vote by virtue of his copyhold for knights of the shire? And this question may be certainly and absolutely determined by the perusal of only three or four acts of parliament, the words of which are so explicit and express, that their meaning cannot be perverted by the most artful casuist in England. The acts of parliament I mean, Sir, are, the act of the 8th of Henry the Sixth, as explained by an act of the 10th of the same reign; the act of the 10th and 8th of king William for regulating elections of members to serve in parliament; and the act of the 10th of queen Anne, for preventing fraudulent conveyances to multiply votes for knights of shires.

These, Sir, are all the laws or books we have occasion to look into for determining the question now before us; and I shall beg leave to read, and to make some remarks upon such of the clauses of them as I think most material to the present purpose. The words of the act of the 8th of Henry the Sixth, are as

in the abridgment, thus: "The election of knights of the shire shall be made by the more voices of people dwelling in the counties, having each of them lands or tenements to the yearly value of 40s. besides re-prise." These, Sir, are the words, and as these words were general, it is highly probable, that some copyholders began to claim a right to vote at such elections; therefore in the very next session but one, the act of the 10th of that reign was passed, which says, "A chuser of knights of parliament must be resident, and have *freehold* with 40s. *per annum*, besides reprises, within the same county." And as this last act contains no other regulation whatsoever, it is from thence, I think, evident, that it was made on purpose to prevent any copyholder from having a pretence to claim a vote at any such election. Then, Sir, as to the act of the 7th and 8th of king William: In that clause which directs the taking of the poll, it says, "Before they begin, every clerk so appointed shall by the said sheriff or undersheriff be sworn truly and indifferently to take the said poll, and set down the names of each *freeholder*, the place of his *freehold*, and for whom he polls, and to poll no *freeholder* who is not sworn, if so required by the candidates, or any of them." In another part of the same clause, the act says, "And every *freeholder*, before he be admitted to poll, if required by any of the candidates, shall take the following oath." And the words of the oath are, "You shall swear that you are a *freeholder* for the county of _____ and have *freehold* lands or hereditaments, of the yearly value of 40s. lying at _____ within the said county."

Lastly, Sir, as to the act of the 10th of queen Anne, it says thus, "Every *freeholder*, before he is admitted to poll, shall, if required by the candidates, take this oath." And the words of the oath are, "You shall

shall swear that you are a *freeholder* in the county of _____ and have *freehold* lands or hereditaments in that county, of the yearly value of 40s. above all charges payable out of the same; and that such *freehold* estate hath not been made or granted to you fraudulently." And in the next following clause it is said, "A *freeholder* convicted of wilful perjury, or any one corrupting or suborning a *freeholder* to commit wilful perjury, and being thereof convicted, shall incur the penalties of the act of the 5th of Elizabeth."

Having thus given you the words of these acts, I shall next observe, that the word copyhold, or copyholder, or customary freeholder, is not mentioned in any of these acts, nor in any one statute for regulating the elections of knights of shires; and now, Sir, let any gentleman lay his hand upon his heart, and declare upon his conscience, whether he thinks, that by these acts, particularly by that of the 10th of Henry the Sixth, all copyholders, without distinction, are not excluded from any right to vote at elections for knights of the shire. And as to the prescription and immemorial custom, which the Hon. gentleman insisted so much on, I must inform him, that an act of parliament abolishes every anterior custom inconsistent therewith, and that no prescription can run against an act of parliament; therefore no copyholder can by prescription or immemorial custom have acquired a right to vote for knights of the shire in any county in England, no more than a man can by custom or prescription acquire a right to rob upon the highway. Nay, the being resident in the county, which is a qualification required by the acts of Henry the Sixth, might still have been insisted on, notwithstanding the present custom, if no act had been passed since for ascertaining the qualifications of the electors and elected; but that qualification having

been left out in all our late acts, those of Henry the Sixth are supposed to be thereby in so far repealed.

Every gentleman must now, I think, see, Sir, that there is a material difference between the question stated by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, and the question which I have shewn to be the true and only one now under our consideration. Whether it would be to the advantage or disadvantage of our constitution to admit all, or any sort of copyholders, to vote at county elections, is a question which we neither can nor ought to determine by a vote, with a design that such vote should establish for the future any new practice; because such a vote, with such a design, would be a sort of assuming a sole legislative power. I say, with such a design, because we might determine even that question by a vote, if we did it only by way of enforcing the laws in being, or by way of a foundation for bringing in a new bill. But when the question is only, whether according to the laws now in being any copyholder can have a right by virtue of his copyhold to vote at any election for knights of the shire; we may determine such a question by a vote, because we then act in our proper sphere as the sole judges and interpreters of all the laws in being, so far as they relate to the elections of the members of this house; and on this point has been rendered doubtful by any late practice, we ought to determine it as soon as possible in order to prevent vexation, trouble and expence to gentlemen, who may hereafter aspire to the honour of serving their country in parliament; for no gentleman can pretend to say that a new general election may not ensue before we have an opportunity to meet here again.

Now, Sir, from this very debate it is apparent, that the point is now become doubtful. I shall most readily grant, and from what I have

said it will appear, that there is no solid foundation for the doubt; but what was publickly done by the high-sheriff at the last election for Oxfordshire, what has not been done by this house in relation to that election, and what has been said by several gentlemen in this debate, will make it very doubtful without doors, whether copyholders, whose estates have been assessed at 40s. a year, or above, have not a right to vote for knights of the shire; and this doubt will occasion great confusion, if any county election should come on before it be removed. It is notoriously known over the whole kingdom, that at the late election for Oxfordshire, the sheriff admitted a great number of copyholders to vote at that election, and to take the oath appointed by law to be taken by freeholders, tho' most, if not all of them declared, that the estate for which they claimed to vote was a copyhold estate. It does not appear by any resolution of this house, that the votes of these copyholders were rejected, or that the sheriff underwent any censure for admitting them: On the contrary it appears, that we expressly refused to put him to the trouble of attending, and that we determined the election in favour of those candidates for whom all these copyholders voted. Will not most people from thence conclude, that we approved of the conduct of the sheriff; and that we allowed the votes of all these copyholders as good votes for those candidates in favour of whom we determined? The Hon. gentleman has told us, that they had a majority of legal freeholders: Does that appear from any part of our proceedings? How can it be known by the people without doors? If the Hon. gentleman should tell them so, there are many who will tell them quite otherwise. In this contrariety every man will believe what most suits with his own interest: From hence all the

copyholders in the kingdom will conclude, that their votes will be allowed, if they take care to give them of the right side; and every sheriff will conclude, that in whatever he does he will be supported, if he takes care to make a right return. From such conclusions we may judge how the majority of the copyholders will vote at the next general election, and what sort of members we shall have returned.

This, Sir, may be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution, nor can our apprehension of this danger be in the least abated by telling us, that the sheriffs will still be under the controul of this house. What, controuled by a house of their own chusing? Gentlemen seem to forget, that the members returned by the sheriffs are the sitting members; and if the majority be such as were falsely returned, or of such as are friends to them, will not they support one another as well as the sheriffs that returned them? This is the danger our constitution now lies exposed to, by the doubt that has been raised, with regard to the right copyholders may have to vote for knights of the shire; and we have no way to guard against this danger, but by removing this doubt as soon as possible. I have shewn, that no copyholder, as such, can have any such right either by law or custom: Surely, we can do them no injustice by taking from them the pretence to a right which they never had, nor can have without a new law for the purpose. I have shewn, that we are the proper judges, and the only proper judges of the question now before us, as we are not thereby to make a new law, but to declare what is law: And I have now shewn, that we must do this as soon as possible, if we have any regard to justice, or to the security of our constitution. To talk now of the right that copyholders ought to have, or of the advantage our constitution might reap

reap by giving them that right, is quite foreign to the purpose. But even upon this subject I must observe, that all copyholders may be made liable to great vexation and expence, if they disoblige their lord; because they are amenable to their lord's customary court, where he or his steward is the sole judge; therefore no copyholder, let him be ever so rich, can be said to be equally independent with a freeholder; and if we were to pass a new law, I should for this very reason oppose its being extended to the whole riff-raff of copyholders; tho', I believe, this would be pushed as much as possible by those who aim at undermining our constitution; because where they cannot confine an election to a very small number whom they may bribe by promises of posts or pensions, they will always be for extending it to as many low people as possible, whom they may bribe by trifles of ready money, under the name of travelling charges. Therefore the Hon. gentleman can have no reason to be surprised at our being against confining an election to a few venal magistrates, or extending it to a multitude of necessitous beggars. They equally serve the purposes of arbitrary power; and it requires no deep penetration to see that they do. For which reason, if some of our late ministers entertained any such design, and took either of these methods for carrying it into execution, we are not from thence to conclude, that they were deep designing men; for I will freely allow, that no such thing appeared from any part of their conduct: They never seemed to think of any thing but the expedient for the day; and by such shallow counsels it is, that this nation has been brought into such a wretched condition, that we shall be inevitably ruined if we continue in peace, and shall run a very great risk of being so if we engage in war.

From such a wretched condition, Sir, we can no way extricate ourselves but by a free and independent parliament; and this, in my opinion, it is impossible for us to have, unless upon this occasion we give an affirmative to the previous question, and a negative to the question upon the motion made by my Hon. friend.

[This Journal to be continued in our next.]

From the MONITOR, N^o 7.

BY all appearances we are once more at the eve of a war: A war with France, on whose happy issue must depend the very existence of our colonies in North-America, and the trade and navi-

gation of this kingdom. For the support of which, I am persuaded, no true Briton will grudge to venture his life and fortune. But there will be required a considerable fund to conduct it with advantage, and to crown it with success.

No one shall be more ready than myself to agree to a sufficient supply of men and money, to strengthen the hands of government, in a just and necessary war, to maintain the honour and dignity of the British crown; to defend our possessions, and to protect our trade and commerce: But we ought not to run precipitately into all the measures of a ministry: Something ought to be done towards preventing both the increase of our national debt, and the abuses of public trusts, by which these kingdoms have greatly suffered under former administrations, and to which the present difficulties in raising money must be ascribed.

Can it be imagined that a nation, which goes to war with money borrowed at a high interest; which maintains large armies to defend foreign countries; pays extraordinary subsidies for the friendship of states, that can do them neither good nor harm, and consumes more treasure in pensions and needless salaries than would suffice to defray the ordinary expence of the government; can ever subsist where these disbursements are always to be made with other people's property? Such a nation must sooner or later be lost. The poor labourer and manufacturer will be distressed; the farmer disabled from paying his rent; the merchant and tradesman will be ruined, and even gentlemen of plentiful estates will be reduced to the greatest difficulties in making a tolerable provision for their families, in a country where taxes are so multiplied as to double the price of the common necessaries of life. It is much to be feared that a nation oppressed with debt, will but too much resemble the prodigal child, who having squandered away his patrimony in luxury and profuseness, gives himself up to corruption and venality. For, as national debts and taxes enable one set of men to corrupt, so they lay a multitude of others under the temptation of being corrupted. And it is well known, that poverty and bad examples will drive men to sell their dearest birthright. Therefore it is the duty of our representatives before they grant supplies, to consider what condition their constituents are to pay them; to be well satisfied how they are to be applied, and to whose care and management they are to be entrusted.

Should it be proposed to increase our national debt, by entering into another

war on the continent; and it shall appear, that we are not able to form a confederacy sufficient to maintain the balance of power by land; all motions for subsidies to pay foreign troops, which can be of no service to Great-Britain, ought to be rejected; and the money, to be raised, ought to be applied in a vigorous exertion of our naval force, on which alone we must depend for our future safety and protection.

Whatever may be the exigencies of a state; though the delaying of power to raise money, which is the strength of the nation, may expose it to the greatest danger; the bad conduct of ministers, and their profusion of publick money are grievances that require the previous consideration of parliament; without the least reflection on their loyalty. Nor will any sovereign that studies the good and safety of his subjects risque their liberty, and his own crown, by obstinately protecting those counsellors who are become the just objects of his people's resentment.

Therefore, let it be the glory of the present parliament to prevent the ruin of their constituents, at least so far as to enter into no engagements, which can serve only to increase the national debt. Let it be the honour of the administration to pursue no measures which shall create taxes for the defence of any dominions not subject to the British crown. And let them both so far consult their own and the publick interest, as in all money affairs to seek and follow the council and schemes of such patriots as that ancient senator, the father of our metropolis, who has been concerned in the greatest affairs, and never sought his own but his country's good, in all his proposals to raise the necessary supplies for the state: and to reject and despise the schemes of those rapacious harpies, which instead of being calculated to raise money on the best terms to the nation, are contrived to aggrandize and enormously to enrich themselves; especially should any such be offered by one, who though he had publicly declared with the utmost asseverations, that he had no concern in a money transaction, could not breathe a word in his own air when that same matter came to be enquired into. I hope I need not remind our present ministry: *Hic niger, bene tu, Romanæ, caveto.*

From the GAZETTEER.

THAT an uncommon insatiation possesses Englishmen, as a trading people, with respect to their insuring the persons and goods of foreigners, even in times of peace, (and much more, surely, in a time of war, or under apprehensions of a war, with any of those powers whose effects they insure) most, I think, appears evident to every mind that has resolution and steadiness enough to take an impartial view of the subject.

The practice of insuring was founded originally upon the fears of persons of small fortune, and little experience in trade, who, rather than precariously trust their properties to chance, gave extravagant premiums to those, who from their superior skill and courage ventured to take the risque upon themselves: And thus the lazy insurer sat indolently still, and amassed a large fortune out of that gain, which ought to have rewarded the toil of the industrious trader. Such an excess of rapacity, however, joined to the experience of the little loss that was sustained, at length compelled the merchant to rescue his property out of the jaws of the devourer, and trust it to the mercy of the winds and waves: Premiums, by this means, were considerably reduced; and continuing to fall, in proportion as the daring spirit among the merchants rose, they became at last so very low, that, in times of peace, instead of none insuring but the weak and inexperienced, as was originally the case, all the weak, the inexperienced, and the desperate, are now careful to insure the major part of their effects.

This being the present state of insurances, it will be urged, that "as premiums in times of peace are so very low, as to induce men of the largest experience, and the best capacity for business, to insure, at least, three fourths of their property, that losses, which must sometimes happen, may be more easily sustained, and trade carried to an extent equal to the capacity, fortune, and credit of the trader;" it will, I say, be urged from hence, that "insurances among ourselves are of the utmost benefit to the nation." We will, at present, suppose this to be true; and the consequence naturally deducible from it is, that insurances of foreign ships and goods, even in times of peace, are as hurtful to this nation, who owes every thing it possesses to trade, as insurances at low premiums confined to its own members are beneficial. By insuring foreign property, we put the proprietors upon the same footing with ourselves; for, supposing their capacity for commercial business equal to ours, by taking away the risque, we take away the only bar to the success of their attempts to make their trade also equal; we enable them to dispute with us those channels of commerce, which we with great labour, and great expence, have opened; and to carry into their own countries that wealth, and

Q. Q. Q.

that

October, 1755.

that power inseparable from wealth, which we might have possessed without a rival; and thus, melancholy as the thought is, the trade, prosperity, and welfare of the nation, are quietly sacrificed to the trifling gain of a few, shall I say interested men, who, after incurring the guilt of the betrayers of their country, must find their narrow views at last disappointed, when by their worse than foolish avarice, they have enabled every little maritime power, not only to take its insurance business from us, but to erect (as one, if I am rightly informed, has lately done) an insurance-office of its own.

Suffer me to inforce my argument by an instance parallel to the circumstances of the East-India trade lately established in Prussia. Suppose a number of publick-spirited persons in a neighbouring nation (encouraged by the earnest desire of their king to raise his country to the same height of grandeur to which other countries have been raised by an increase of trade) willing to venture a sufficient sum of money in fitting out one ship for the East-Indies, that they may enjoy the benefit of that trade directly, and not at second-hand thro' the medium of other nations: They know there is no other risque to run but the risque of the voyage; for, if the ship returns safe, they are sure of making eighty or a hundred per cent. profit upon their capital. Now, what greater encouragement can they desire, than to have this only risque taken off their hands, for a premium of ten or fifteen per cent.? A price, surely well bestowed, for the alienation of all the fears that naturally attend new and hazardous undertakings — fears so great in long voyages, that before the ship could be ready to return, the adventurers would find their courage fail, and secretly wish they had never engaged in an enterprise, the issue of which was so extremely uncertain; and if the ship indeed miscarries, it is a million to one that the project would be totally abandoned without a second attempt. But supposing the ship to come back safe at last, and the large profit she brings with her over-balances the fears of her owners, and encourages them to send her out again; this would, at worst, produce no greater competition in trade than could be made by one ship in the space of three years; and the commodities with which this one ship was not able to supply the nation to which it belongs, must in the intermediate time be supplied by the ships of other nations, whose trade to India has been thoroughly established; and it would be a long time before the adventurers could be encouraged upon any rational principles, to fit out more than a single ship. But let Englishmen by an unnatural insurance

take the whole risque of the voyage upon themselves, and these new traders have every motive to fit out as many ships as their united fortunes can equip; from the miscarriage of all which no more can be lost than the premium, but from the success only of a part, a profit will certainly accrue that must gratify the warmest wish of eager expectation. That trade, which formerly passed thro' our hands, or the hands of the Dutch, the Swedes and Danes, as well as Prussians, now transacts themselves: And can the advantage be gaining ten or fifteen, or even twenty per cent. upon the ships and goods of foreigners, under the condition of taking upon us the whole risque of a voyage, be thought to counterbalance the evils which have brought upon our own trade to the East-Indies? Evils that must soon terminate to its total ruin, if those powers whom we have thus enabled to become our rivals, persist in prohibiting the importation of all East-India commodities that are not imported in their own ships. But will be answered, perhaps, that, "if the English did not insure foreign ships trading to the East-Indies, the Dutch would insure them; and, consequently, the same disadvantage that attends our trade now would attend it then, without our partaking of any part of the advantage." The same answer, I know, would be given in Holland to the same complaint, that, "if the Dutch did not insure foreign ships trading to the East-Indies, the English would insure them." Let the Englishman, then, from this moment bravely set an example, which the wisdom of the Hollander will, I doubt not, prompt him to follow: But whether the Hollander follows it or not, the Englishman will, from this moment, have the solid comfort of knowing, that the trade and prosperity of his country are not ruined by an act of his own.

Would it could be said, however, that the evil I complain of, extended no further than the instance above-mentioned. Our worst enemy, of whose growth and power we ought to be forever jealous, from whom, for the sake of all that is dear to us, we are bound to withhold every encouragement, has been furnished by our own hands with the weapons of our own destruction.

By our insuring French ships in time of peace, and by that alone, France has been enabled to advance her trade to a height, of which we had no conception till the last war. But evident and threatening as the mischief was at that time, we have ever since been supplying it with nourishment, and adding to its strength, till at length that haughty nation has

to invade our colonies, and, with intolerance, which nothing but the sword of war can chastise, to prescribe us limits within the bounds of our lawful possessions.

Such has been our conduct in times of peace, and such are the effects of it! But, good Heaven, what can be said, and what have we not to fear, if the same has been our conduct in time of war; if the same is still our conduct, even at this moment, when nothing but war, perhaps, can deliver from the cruel jaws of an abandoned enemy, not only our possessions in Asia and America, but our properties, our laws, our liberty, our religion, our lives, as inhabitants of the Island of Great-Britain!

Tremble, thou wicked insurser, under the suspension of a punishment as much greater than that which awaits the greatest injury that one man can do to another, as the greatest injury done to millions exceeds that which is done to one; whose voracious thirst of gain has tempted thee, in the secret of thine heart, to wish, that the ships of the worst enemy of thine own country might be saved, when nothing but the destruction of the ships of thy own country could save them.

From M A N, N° 38.

OUR natural abhorrence of ignorance, and the eager desire we have after knowledge, are powerful means, when rightly applied, of ennobling the species.

A knowledge of God, of the world, and of ourselves, is peculiarly adapted to our nature; and he whose mind is enriched with such knowledge, resembles a bright mirror, set up in the centre of the creation, and distinctly receiving the noble images of the works of God. To be ignorant of ourselves is counteracting humanity: And to prevent the soul from exerting itself where it ought, is obliging it to act where it ought not.

But, though ignorance in general can never be honourable, or advantageous, to the species; yet, as our knowledge must necessarily be scanty, we should judiciously choose, and refuse particular kinds of knowledge, as may best promote our own happiness, along with the happiness of others. And as a less good should always be relinquished for the sake of a greater, they act rationally who design to remain ignorant of some things, with a view to procure a knowledge of others that are more necessary, or more useful. Such a partial ignorance is to the mind like shade to a history-piece, which shews the principal figures to more advantage. Ignorance of some things may contribute more to enoble the species than the knowledge of them; for in many cases

ignorance is a virtue, and knowledge a vice.

That knowledge, even of useful things, which prevents us from knowing things more useful, ought to be rejected. The nature of our understandings is such, that, in order to improve them, they must not be employed upon too many objects at once: And as every man should endeavour to procure a distinct knowledge of certain things, he ought as carefully to avoid enquiring after others. And since the circumstances and occupations of men are extremely different, every one must determine for himself what he ought to know, and what to be ignorant of. A certain degree of knowledge in every man is absolutely necessary to his happiness, and accommodation: And when each individual has acquired his own proportion, the science required to human felicity will be complete. To censure others for not being skilled in our way is ridiculous pedantry, and all pretences to universal knowledge are insolent vanity. Ignorance of several arts and sciences in particular persons is necessary to the perfection of mankind in general: And to be ashamed of unavoidable ignorance is to be ashamed of humanity.

There are many things of which the knowledge might be useful to us, if our particular circumstances did not prevent our acquiring it. When the necessary duties of our stations or professions do not allow us time to employ our thoughts and abilities in a different manner, all other enquiries should be considered as not belonging to our department. It is folly to disregard the objects that immediately surround us, and spend our lives in enquiring after those that lie remote. They who neglect the knowledge of their own profession, in order to pursue things beyond it, act more imprudently than artificers, who usually confine themselves to their own employments; while gentlemen of the learned professions frequently step out of their ranks, and pursue sciences different from their own; which is a principal reason why the learned professions advance so slowly, in comparison of arts and trades. Ignorance of things that lie out of our proper sphere is laudable.

Too exquisite a knowledge of our own excellencies gives rise to pride and vanity. Ignorance is preferable to that knowledge which tends to render us assuming, disagreeable and unserviceable. We are not, indeed, to neglect procuring the esteem or favourable opinion of the world. We must endeavour to support a just and honourable character: But he who too delicately

licately regards all that is said against him can never be easy. To be ignorant of calumny more effectually stops its progress than vindication. Defamation grows weary when no notice is taken of it; and all groundless censures dye away of themselves.

Our ignorance of many imperfections in our neighbours is equally happy. It is our duty to honour and respect men according to their posts and stations in life; but we should find it a difficult task to honour and respect many of them. If we were acquainted with their failings and imperfections in private life.

Ignorance of many vices is the surest way to avoid them. The bare exposing of vices in view has often spread them like a pestilence. Much of human infelicity may be avoided by making a prudent choice of knowledge and ignorance. Happy is he who, remaining ignorant of the corruption of mankind, steadily pursues the paths of truth and virtue!

From the CONNOISSEUR, N° 87.

EATING and drinking being absolutely requisite to keep our crazy frames together, we are obliged to attend to the calls of nature, and satisfy the regular cravings of the appetite: Tho' it is, in truth, but a very small part of the world, that eat because they are hungry, or drink because they are dry. The common day-labourer may, indeed, be glad to snatch an hasty meal with his wife and children, that he may have strength to return to his work; and the porter finds it necessary to refresh himself with a full pot of entire butt, while he rests his load upon the bulk at the ale-house door: But those, who have more leisure to study what they shall eat and drink, require something more in their food, than what is barely wholesome or necessary; their palates must be gratified with rich sauces and high-seasoned delicacies; and they frequently have recourse to whetters and provocatives, to anticipate the call of hunger, and to enable their stomachs to bear the load they lay on it.

There are many follies and vices, which men endeavour to hide from the rest of the world: But this, above all others, they take a pride in proclaiming; and seem to run about with the cap and bells, as if they were ambitious to be ranked among the sons of folly. As the fox-hunter takes delight in relating the incidents of the chase, and kills the fox again over a bowl of punch at night, so the Bon Vivant enjoys giving an account of a delicious dinner, and chews the cud of reflection on such exquisite entertainment.

I have been led into these thoughts by an acquaintance which I have lately made with a person, whose whole conversation is, literally speaking, table-talk. His brain seems to be stuffed with an hotch-potch of ideas, consisting of several dishes, which he is perpetually serving up for the entertainment of the company. As it was said of Longinus, that he was a walking library, in the same manner I consider this gentleman as a walking larder: And as the orations of Demosthenes were said to smell of the lamp, so my friend's whole conversation favours of the kitchen. He even makes use of his stomach as an artificial memory; and collects every place he has been at, and every person he has seen, by some circumstances relating to the entertainment he met with. If he calls to mind any inn, he adds, "for there the cook spoiled a fine turbot!" Another house is recollected, "because the parson took all the fat of the haunch of venison!" He remembers a gentleman you mention, "because he had the smallest stomach he ever knew;" or one lady, "because she drank a great deal of wine at supper;" and another, "because she has the best receipt for making her pickled cucumbers look green."

His passion for eating also influences all his actions, diversions and studies. He is fond of hare-hunting, as he says his pursuit is animated by the hopes of seeing puss smoking on the table; but he wonders how any man can venture his neck in a chase after a fox, which, when it is got, is not worth eating. He has had occasion to visit the several wells in this kingdom, which he considers, not as places where persons go to drink the waters, but where they go to eat; and in this light he gives a character of them all. "Bath, says he, is one of the best markets in the world: At Tunbridge you have fine mutton, and most exquisite wheat-ears: But at Cheltenham, you take the place, you have nothing but cow-beef, red veal, and white bacon." He looks upon every part of England in the same light; and would as soon go to Cheshire for butter, and Suffolk for cheese, as miss eating what each particular town or country is famous for having the most excellent in its kind. He does not grudge to ride 20 miles to dine on a favourite dish; and it was but last week, that he appointed a friend in Buckinghamshire to meet him at Uxbridge, "which (says he in his letter) is the best place we can settle our business at, on account of the excellent rolls we may have for breakfast, and the delicious trout we are sure to have at dinner."

Mr. Cramwell (for that is his name) is so unfortunate as to want a purse adequate to his taste; so that he is put to several shifts, and obliged to have recourse to several artifices, to gratify his appetite. For this purpose he has with great pains constituted a club, consisting of persons most likely to promote good living. This society is composed of members, who are all of them of some trade that can furnish it with provisions (except one country squire, who supplies it with game) and they are obliged to send in the best of whatever their trade deals in, at prime cost: By which wise management the club is supplied with every delicacy the season affords, at the most reasonable rates. Upon any vacancy much care and deliberation is used in electing a new member. A candidate's being able to devour a whole turkey with an equal proportion of chine, or eat one haunch of venison with the fat of another as sauce to it, would be no recommendation: On the contrary, there was never more caution used at the death of a pope, to elect a successor who appears the most likely to be short-lived, than by this society of Epicurean hogs, to admit nobody of a stomach superior to their own. Mr. Cramwell, on account of his extraordinary proficiency in the science of eating, is honoured with the office of caterer; and has arrived to such a pitch of accuracy in the calculation of what is sufficient, that he seems to gage the stomachs of the club, as an exciseman does a cask: And when all the members are present, they seldom send away three ounces of meat from the table. A captain of a ship trading to the West-Indies has been admitted an honorary member, having contracted to bring over as a present to them a sufficient cargo of turtle every voyage; and a few days ago I met Cramwell in prodigious high spirits, when he told me, that he was the happiest man in the world: For now, says he, we shall have ortolans as plenty as pigeons; for it was but yesterday, that we balloted into our society one of the Flanderkirk bird-merchants. This association for the preservation of elegant fare gratifies my friend Cramwell's luxury at a cheap rate: And that he may make as many good meals as possible, he often contrives to introduce himself to the tables of persons of quality. This he effects by sending my lord and her ladyship a present of a Bath cheese, or a ruff or land-rail from his friends in Lincolnshire or Somersetshire, which seldom fails to procure him an invitation to dinner. It once happened, that dining with an alderman his appetite got the

better of his good-breeding, when he shaved off all the outside of a plumb-pudding; and he has ever since been talked of in the city by the name of Skin-pudding.

As all his joy and misery constantly arises from his belly, he thinks it is the same with others; and I heard him ask a perfect stranger to him, who complained that he was sick, whether he had over-eat himself. It is no wonder, that Cramwell should be sometimes troubled with the gout: I called upon him the other morning, and found him with his legs wrapped up in flannel, and a book lying open before him upon the table. On asking him what he was reading, he told me he was taking physick; and on enquiring whose advice he had, "Oh, says he, nobody can do me so much good as Mrs. Hannah Glasse. I am here going thro' a course of her Art of Cookery, in hopes to get a stomach: For indeed, my dear friend (added he, with tears in his eyes) my appetite is quite gone; and I am sure I shall die, if I do not find something in this book, which I think I can eat."

From the INSPECTOR, N^o 282.

WE shall take this opportunity to acquaint the unlettered reader, that there are in the English language certain sets of phrases and appropriated words with which few are acquainted but those in some peculiar road of life; and that these add extremely to the copiousness, variety, and elegance of our language. A professed mistress of a table would no more use the offensive term cut-up for a pheasant, than a sportsman would talk of three hares or two partridges.

It has been said that the English tongue, according to the genius of the people, is plain, nervous, and of little variety: But we shall inform those criticks more might be said in its favour. Of all languages it the least wants that latter character. We shall shew them, on a proper occasion, that the English has as many terms for cutting up a fowl, as the Arabic for a sword or a lion. At present we can enumerate only a few of the principal by way of specimen; the catalogue at large would require a moderate folio.

To carve is the general term: If a duck, unbrace it; and if a goose, rear it: The partridge is to be wing'd, and the woodcock legg'd, some speak it thigh'd, but that appears less delicate. The teal is to be allayed like the pheasant: And no-body ever spoke otherwise than to rump a pigeon. To proceed; the rabbit is to be unlac'd; and when instead

instead of the Joan Trot method of splitting the head, the brains are disclosed by lifting up a piece of the skull, the expression of propriety and elegance is scalping. The chicken is to be reduc'd; and the spoon elevated. What a variety of phrase where the subject is so near of kin! The bustard must be unjointed; but we want variation, for the same term serves for the bittern, if that rare bird be brought to table. The lark is to be displayed; and we dissect the ortolan: The swan and the heron come rarely before us; but when they do, the lady who presides is to request some strong-armed assistant to lift the first; and the other is to be dismember'd.

The judicious will observe, that some of these terms are plain and simple; others sufficiently lofty and sonorous. We shall hereafter give a long detail of others which are polysyllabical: In this respect, as our language is confessedly mixed and borrowed, it must be acknowledged we imitate the Spaniard. Our fine ladies, on more occasions than the present, considering like that stately people, the number of syllables and the pomp of words more than their signification; and speaking after the orators of that, adds some of our own nation, rather to be admired than to be understood: For that is vulgar. We may have learned to dress our food from the French; but we talk of it after the manner of the Spaniard.

Indeed the language of our country, as spoken by the most accomplished and admired personages of the present time, seems to demand the laurel from all others, dead or living: Having copy'd from every one what is essential or ornamental: Improved on every thing it has borrowed, till the original is utterly forgot; and having, beside, a character peculiarly its own, by which it differs from those of all other nations, and most of all from that of the vulgar among our own people, which is, that of all tongues it is the least intelligible.

Mithridates is famed for having spoken the language of every people whom he conquered; and these amounted, according to his historians, to three and twenty. If this monarch had made Britain in his way, and kept to the established rule of being able to speak with one subjected people before he attacked another, how many nations had escaped by this love of learning.

Philosophers have observed, that things go on only in a certain rotation, terminating in the state from whence they rose. Mr. Whiston was well read, and we have wondered that he missed this ground for

his speedy expectation of the consummations of all things. Languages began at Babel: And in their origin all was confusion: More nations than one seem to be bringing them to their pristine condition; and the way is led by Britain.

All things have their periods of advance, perfection, and decay; the height of excellence is a pitch at which nothing remains long; and perhaps some ignorant people may have imagined that period over with our language; we have heard the Addisonian age celebrated as the æra of perfection in the British tongue; but they were scholars and grammarians who said it: We have shewn that the present English excels every other language in its own peculiar merit; and has beside a somewhat superior and incommunicable. We are now therefore to glory; but we must sigh when we think of posterity.

The following Letter to Mr. FITZ-ADAM, inserted in the WORLD, Oct. 2. is of so interesting a Nature, as to merit a Place in our Magazine, and, as he says,

"I F the contents of it are genuine, we hardly know of a punishment, which the author of such complicated ruin does not deserve. The unavoidable miseries of mankind are sufficient in themselves for human nature to bear; but when shame and dishonour are added to poverty and want, the lot of life is only to be endured by the consideration, that there is a final state of retribution, in which the sufferings of the innocent will be abundantly recompenced, and temporary sorrows be crowned with endless joys."

S I R,

If your breast has any feeling for the distresses of a ruined wife and mother, beseech you to give my most unhappy story a place in your next paper. It may possibly come time enough to prevent a catastrophe, which would add horror to ruin, and drive to utter distraction a poor helpless family, who have more miseries already than they are able to bear.

I am the wife of a very worthy officer in the army, who by a train of unavoidable misfortunes, was obliged to sell his commission; and from a state of ease and plenty, has been long since reduced to the utmost penury and want. One son and a daughter were our only children. Alas! that I should live to say it! happy would it have been for us, if one of them had never been born!—The boy was of a noble nature, and in happy times his father bought him a commission in the service, where he is now lieutenant

lieutenant, and quartered in Scotland with his regiment. O! he is a dear and dutiful child, and has kept his poor parents from the extremity of want, by the kind supplies which he has from time to time sent us in our misfortunes.

His sister was in the eyes of a fond father and mother lovely to an extreme. **A** Alas, Mr. Fitz-Adam! she was too lovely.—The times I have watered her dear face with my tears, at the thought that her temper was too meek and gentle for so engaging a form! She lived with us till she was turned of fourteen, at which time we were prevailed on by a friend to place her with a gentleman of fortune in the country (who had lately buried his lady) to be the companion of his daughters. The gentleman's character was too honourable, and the offer too advantageous, to suffer us to hesitate long about parting with a child, whom, dear to us as she was, we were not able to support. It is now a little more than two years since our separation; and till within a very few months, it was our happiness and joy that we had provided for her so fortunately. She lived in the esteem and friendship of the young ladies, who were indeed very amiable persons; and such was their father's seeming indulgence to us, that he advanced my husband a sum of money upon his bond, to free him from some small debts, which **D** threatened him hourly with a jail.

But how shall I tell you, Sir, that this seeming benefactor has been the cruellest of all enemies! The enjoyment of our good fortune began to be interrupted, by hearing less frequently from our daughter than we used to do; and when a letter from her arrived, it was short and constrained, and sometimes blotted, as if with tears, while it told us of nothing that should occasion any concern. It is now upwards of two months since we have heard from her at all; and while we were wondering at her silence, we received a letter from the eldest of the young ladies, which threw us into a perplexity, which can neither be described nor imagined. It was directed to me, and contained these words.

"**MADAM,**
For reasons that you will too soon be acquainted with, I must desire that your daughter may be a stranger to our family. I dare not indulge my pity for her as I **G** would, lest it should lead me to think too hardly of one, whom I am bound in duty to reverence and honour. The bearer brings you a trifle, with which I desire you will immediately hire a post-chaise, and take away your daughter. My fa-

ther is from home, and knows nothing of this letter; but assure yourself it is meant to serve you, and that I am, &c.

Alarmed and terrified as I was at this letter, I made no hesitation of complying with its contents. The bearer of it either could not, or would not inform me of a syllable that I wanted to know. My husband indeed had a fatal guess at its meaning; and in a fury of rage, insisted on accompanying me: But as I really hoped better things, and flattered myself that the young ladies were apprehensive of a marriage between their father and my girl, I soothed him into patience, and sat out alone.

B I travelled all night; and early the next morning, saw myself at the end of my journey.—O, Sir! am I alive to tell it? I found my daughter in a situation the most shocking that a fond mother could behold! She had been seduced by her benefactor, and was visibly with child. I will not detain you with the swoonings and confusion of the unhappy creature at this meeting, nor with my own distraction at what I saw and heard. In short, I learnt from the eldest of the ladies, that she had long suspected some unwarrantable intimacies between her father and my girl; and that finding in her altered shape and appearance a confirmation of her suspicions, she had questioned her severely upon the subject, and brought her to a full confession of her guilt: That farther, her insatuated father was then gone to town, to provide lodgings for the approaching necessity; and that my poor deluded girl had consented to live with him afterwards in London, in the character of a mistress.

E I need not tell you, Sir, the horror I felt at this dismal tale. Let it suffice that I returned with my unhappy child, with all the haste I was able. Nor is it needful that I should tell you of the rage and indignation of a fond and distracted father at our coming home. Unhappily for us all, he was too violent in his menaces, which I suppose reached the ears of this cruellest of men, who eight days ago caused him to be arrested upon his bond, and hurried to a prison.

But if this, Mr. Fitz-Adam, had been the utmost of my misery, cruel as it is, I had spared you the trouble of this relation, and buried my griefs in my own bosom. Alas! Sir, I have another concern, that is more insupportable to me than all I have told you. My distracted husband, in the anguish of his soul, has written to my son, and given him the most aggravated detail of his daughter's shame, and his own imprisonment; con-
F juring

juring him (as he has confessed to me this morning) by the honour of a soldier, and by every thing he holds dear, to lose not a moment in doing justice with his sword upon this destroyer of his family. The fatal letter was sent last week, and has left me in the utmost horror at the thought of what may happen. I dread every thing from the rashness and impetuosity of my son, whose notions of honour and justice are those of a young soldier, who in defiance of the law, will be judge in his own cause, and the avenger of injuries, which heaven only should punish.

I have written to him upon this occasion in all the agony of a fond mother's distresses. But O! I have fatal forebodings that my letter will arrive too late. What is this honour, and what this justice, that prompts men to acts of violence and blood, and either leaves them victims to the law, or to their own unwarrantable rashness? As forcibly as I was able in this distracted condition, I have set his duty before him; and have charged him, for his own soul's sake, and for the sake of those he most tenderly loves, not to bring utter ruin on a family, whose distresses already are near sinking them to the grave.

The only glimmering of comfort that opens upon me, is the hope that your publication of this letter may warn the wretch who has undone us of his danger, and encline him to avoid it. Fear is generally the companion of guilt, and may possibly be the means of preserving to me the life of a son, after worse than death has happened to a daughter.

If you have pity in your nature, I beg the immediate publication of this letter, which will infinitely oblige,

S I R, Yours, &c.

An Account of MATLOCK-BATH, in Derbyshire, with a neat PROSPECT thereof.

THE village of Matlock lies near Wirksworth and upon the very edge of the Derwent, and is celebrated for its sanative warm springs; the principal of which is surrounded by a stone wall, which raises the water to a due height; but if too high, it is let out by a sluice as low as is thought proper. There is room, within the house built over it, to walk round the bath, and steps to go down to it gradually, and the water being but just milk warm, it is very pleasant to go into. The company here is sometimes very polite and agreeable, and the prospect of the country around, extremely romantic; the extended sides of the mountains all cragged and rocky; with the dripping streams trickling down on every side in-

terpersed with terrifying cataracts; the crawling shrubs, the fences or walls of rough stones, altogether form a view delightfully astonishing. The lovers walk, from whence the engraved prospect was taken, seems indeed calculated, by its beautiful shadiness, for the resort of fighting nymphs and swains, and is much frequented by very genteel company. The worst of Matlock is, that the roads to it are bad, stony and mountainous, and that there is no good place of entertainment but what is at a considerable distance from the bath. For some miles before you arrive there, you pass over barren moors, replete with lead mines and coal pits, or ride, for several miles, on the edge of a steep hill, on solid slippery rocks or loose stones, with a valley underneath, the bottom of which the eye will scarce reach. Were it not for these discouragements, the bath would be still more frequented than it is.

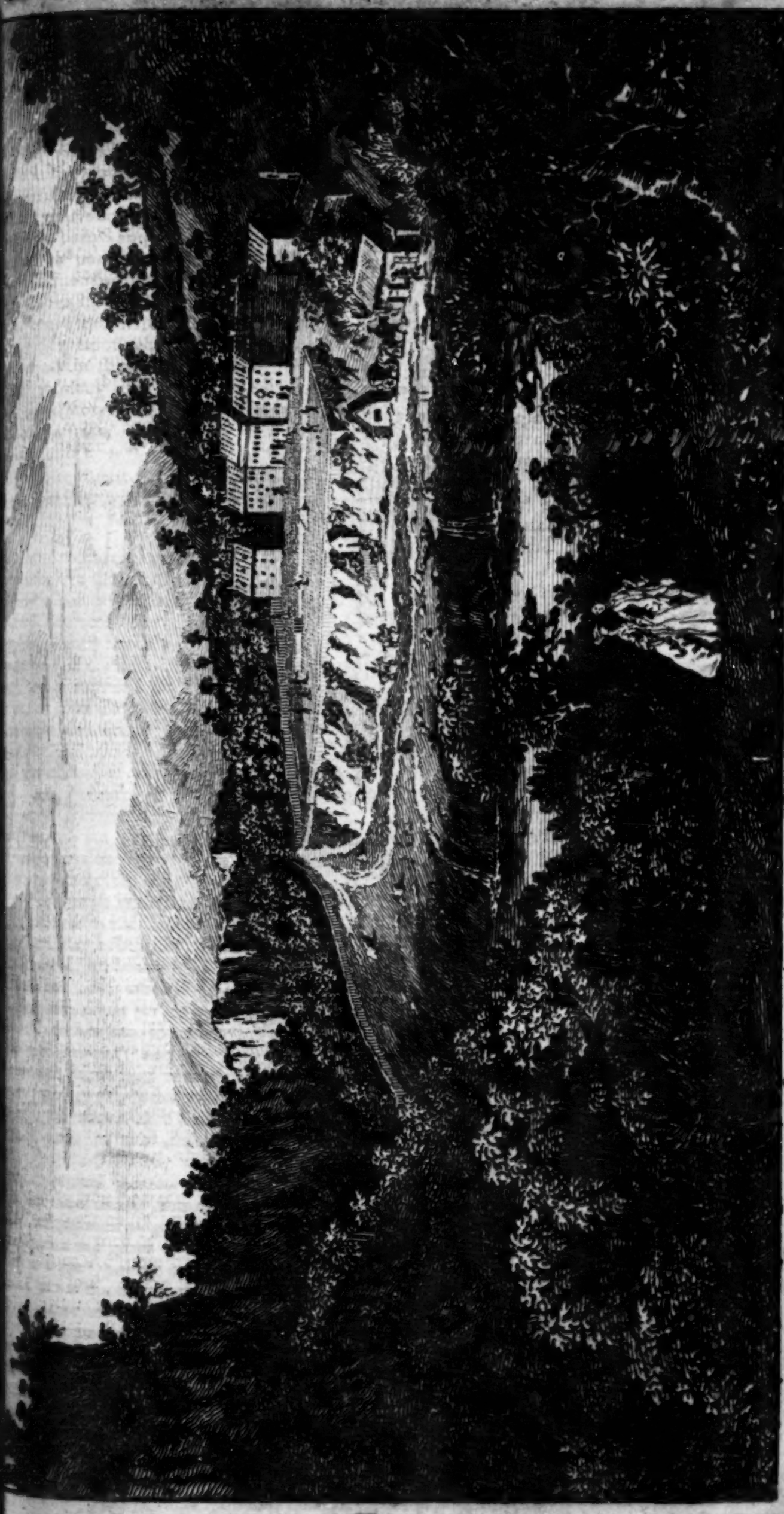
The following authentick ACCOUNT of the late Calamity at Constantinople. (See Vol. xxiii. p. 478, 526, 570. cannot fail of being agreeable to our curious Readers.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople of the 16th of September, 1754, from Murrdoch Mackenzie, M. D. concerning the late Earthquake there.

ON the 2d instant we had a terrible shock of an earthquake about three-quarters after nine at night, which moved from east to west, and has done a great deal of mischief here, and in the neighbourhood. I shall only mention what I have seen.

Four of the seven towers are much hurt; one of them, which is an octagon, has two of its sides thrown down from top to bottom. It is said several of the Janizaries, who were upon guard there, are killed. The three other of the four are much shatter'd, and part of the walls fallen down. All the turrets upon the city-wall, from the seven towers to the Adrianople-gate, are much shatter'd, tho' none fallen: All the cupolas of the portico of Sultan Mahomet the II'd's mosque are thrown down: The Sickergee Han, a strong stone building near the above mosque, is quite destroyed: Some part of the wall of the Cara Han is thrown down: One bagnio is quite fallen, and many people said to be destroyed in it. The Cautirigee Han is quite down; and the Vizir Han much shatter'd: Seven minarets (columns from whence the people are called to prayers) of small mosques are thrown down. The mosque called Little Santa Sophia is much damaged, and the prison of Galata is quite down, and all the prisoners buried in its ruins.

That



A Prospect of Матло с к Ватн &c. from the Lovers Walk, Derbyshire.

There
lat, (a
the car
from N
There
since, l

Some
troyed
suburbs
them to
seen, a

The
which l

On t
appeare
to light
continu
an hou
north-e
was ver
ten, wh
it raine
then be
peared.
heard i
that it
and an

Anot
that a
Armeni
that the
ias of
by an e
which
and tha
where
was felt
was no
at Al
from th

A Lett
F. R.
cheste
large

T A
me

who is
stone ta
which y
me. I
have be
part of
taken;
transmit
porance
mare, a
found in
um of a
ntestina
so ordin
I was p
before
however



There has been much damage done at Batiat, (a large suburb) Scutari, and upon the canal; and there are bad accounts from Nicomedia, but none well avouched. There have been several small shocks felt since, but none have done any harm.

Some say there were 2000 people destroyed by this calamity, in the town and suburbs; some 900; and others reduce them to about 60, who, by what I have seen, are nearer the truth.

The Shock at Smyrna, in the year 1739, which I also felt, was much stronger.

On the 6th, about nine at night, there appeared a cloud due west, when it began to lighten and thunder, and the thunder continued, without any interval, till half an hour past ten, moving gradually to north-east, where it ceased, and the night was very serene and calm after it. About ten, when the thunder was north of us, it rained for a quarter of an hour heavily, then became clear, and all the stars appeared. Such a peal of thunder I never heard in any country; for I can aver, that it did not stop a minute in an hour and an half's time.

Another letter, dated October 1, says, that a Tartar was arrived express from Armenia, in twenty days, with advice, that the city of Sivas, one of the Sebastias of the antients, was quite destroyed by an earthquake, on the same night, in which that was felt at Constantinople; and that a lake of fresh water is risen where the town sunk. The earthquake was felt at Angora and Smyrna, but there was no notice, they had felt any thing of it at Aleppo, though there were letters from thence as fresh as at that time.

A Letter from Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, F. R. S. to CHARLES GRAY, of Colchester, Esq; F. R. S. in relation to a large Calculus found in a Mare.

TAKE this opportunity, by your means, of sending back to its owner, who is so unwilling to part with it, the stone taken out of the belly of the mare, which you were so obliging as to send me. I should have been glad indeed to have been informed precisely, from what part of the abdomen of the mare it was taken; but this you was prevented from transmitting to me, on account of the ignorance of the person who opened the mare, and who said, that the stone was found in or near her kidneys; though I am of an opinion it was formed in the intestinal tube. As there are at present no ordinary meetings of the royal society, I was prevented from laying this stone before that learned body: I shewed it however to some of the gentlemen, who, October, 1755.

with myself, agree, that a stone, large as this, is a very great curiosity. It is composed of different laminæ, and its figure is that of an oblate spheroid, whose greatest diameter is eight inches and an half; its lesser eight inches. Its surface is extremely regular, but appears in several of its parts, as though it had been corroded by some acrid menstruum; and in a place or two, where the external lamina is quite worn away, and the lamina immediately underneath it polished during its continuance in the mare, the calculus has great resemblance in colour to occidental bezoar.

This stone weighed in air 15 pounds 12 ounces avoirdupois; in water six pounds 2. So that its specific gravity to that of water is nearly as eight to five. And you may observe, that it is not only considerably lighter than any fossil petrification, but much more so than any animal; some human calculi, when fresh extracted, being to water as two to one.

With regard to its bulk, it is the largest I remember to have been observed, except one presented to the Royal Society in the year 1737, which was taken out of the stomach of a dray-horse, belonging to Sir Henry Hicks, Knt. at Deptford, and which weighed 19 pounds avoirdupois, exclusive of the outward shell or crust, which was broken off in several pieces. Both these stones were in appearance like a pebble, and formed of different laminæ. The greatest circumference of that you sent me was somewhat more than twenty-six inches; that of Sir Henry Hicks's twenty-eight.

Sir Henry Hicks's horse was twenty-two years old; and, for 11 or 12 years before he died, frequently was observed to be in violent pain: But the mare, the subject of the present letter, tho' sixteen years old, gave no signs of being in pain till about three months before her death, when she would frequently lie down, and roll about. And it is more extraordinary, that, large as the stone was (and it must have been very large for a long time) it did not disable the mare from doing her usual work for a more considerable time before her death; which did not seem to be occasioned by the stone, she dying near her foaling-time; nor so far disturb her oeconomy, as to prevent her propagating her species.

The earl of Macclesfield, our most worthy president, Dr. Birch, and several of our friends, who have seen this stone, join with me in thanks to you for this communication.

In the year 1746, his Grace the Duke of Richmond presented to the Society a

PPP

stone

stone found in the colon of a horse, the circumference of which was sixteen inches. His Grace at the same time presented some other stones, found in the intestines of a mare, which were polished like a bezoar. It was very remarkable, that two of these stones, when sawed asunder, were found to have been formed, each upon an iron nail, as a nucleus.

Observations on Father KIRCHER'S Opinion concerning the burning of the Fleet of Marcellus, by Archimedes. By James Parsons, M. D. F. R. S.

WHEN Marcellus besieged the city of Syracuse, it is well known, by the authority of those great historians Livy, Polybius, and Plutarch, that the incomparable skill and devices of Archimedes were the only obstacles to his succeeding in his enterprize, much sooner than he did. These authors tell us of his having invented machines, with which he threw stones of an enormous weight, into the ships of the besieger; with showers of darts, flints, pieces of timber, and such like; and had so prepared his engines, as to be proper for any distance the vessels might lie at, in the harbour. And they are minute in their descriptions of some of them; particularly, in his having destroyed the *sambuca*, a machine contrived by Marcellus. Nor does it appear that the forces, investing the city by land, fared any better than those by water; for it is said he galled them in all quarters. And though the machines, as described by these great authors, were wonders, surpassing the comprehensions of the generality of mankind, yet I believe their accounts have credit with the candid part of the learned, who delight in history and antiquities.

But what was the most discredited, was Archimedes's setting fire to the ships, by a burning speculum. Indeed so distinguished a genius, if he could not destroy them in that manner, must know, that he might have thrown combustible matter, sufficient to burn the galleys, from his projectile machines: For we cannot imagine that he was ignorant of every kind of these, and not even of the wildfire of the Greeks. But, however, to account for his burning the fleet, by a speculum, was the difficult point.

When philosophers began to increase their catoptrical experiments, which they did very early, they found the focus, of every speculum that was concave, so short that they were easily inclined to conclude, that Archimedes could not set fire to the fleet by a speculum and hence the fact became entirely discredited, till the famous

Kircher, and his pupil Schottus, whose characters and works the learned world are well enough acquainted with, resolved to consider not only the story of Archimedes, but also that of Proclus, who is said to have destroyed a Fleet at Constantinople in the same manner.

A Kircher, however, notwithstanding the incredulity that appeared every where among the learned of his time, concerning those facts, was not deterred from giving great attention to the matter himself; which led him to make innumerable experiments, in order to see whether it was possible to be done or not, before he would give any opinion about it; and at length, when he had commended the parabolical speculum, which he, and others, were inclined to think the most likely to succeed in such an enterprize; he was inclined to think, Archimedes made use of such a speculum.

But, soon after, he was discontented with this notion, and began to make new essays; and, being happy in his invention, he fell upon one, which lessened his former good opinion of the parabolical speculum, and made him more sensible of the inconveniencies attending it, or those of any other form, that had any great degree of concavity; and, in a word, engaged him entirely in favour of his new thought, which was put in execution in the following manner.

D He erected a frame, on which he placed five plane specula, of equal given dimensions, with such inclinations as made them all throw their reflected rays upon the same place, at more than an hundred feet distance. When he had set the first speculum, he went and laid his hand upon the place, whereupon he caused the rays to fall, and found it warm; when he added those of the second, the heat was doubled; the third increased the heat in the same proportion; and the fourth being added, the heat was scarce to be borne; but the fifth made it intolerable. From whence he concludes, that, by multiplying those specula, the heat might be so increased, as to set fire to combustible matter at great distances, according to the number applied.

F Now because I think it a matter of some consequence, in the learned world, to ascertain to every author the praise due to his labours and discoveries, and to shew this author's application of the invention to the confirmation of this Archimedian fact; I think it also incumbent on me to give the Society his own words upon it, which he himself has reduced to a problem.

• PROBLEMA IV.

Macinam ex speculis planis construere ad centum pedes & ultra urentem.

"Suppono igitur primo, speculum planum tanto majorem lucem reflectere, quanto illud majus fuerit; ita pedale speculum in vicino pariete, lucem pedalem, in remoto, ad centum pedes lucem tantam, quanta pars quarta pedes est, projicere experientia comperi. Supponendum secundo infinitos radios, ex singulis speculi punctis, reflexos, hanc lucem constituere. Si itaque aliud speculum planum ita constituas ut reflexa lux duplicata paulo ante luci congruat, dico & lucem & calorem triplatum iri, & sic in infinitum procedendo. Supponendum tertio, lucem & calorem hujusmodi speculorum reflectione, in unum spatium reflexum, pro multitudine speculorum multiplicari; quemadmodum se ostendimus lib. 2^o de Acinobolismis, art. 11. Ego certe hujus rei in quinque speculis experimentum sumpsi; & prima eadem lux, a luce directa, diversum calorem habebat; duplata lux notabile caloris augmentum jam suscipiebat; triplata calorem ignis præferebat; quadruplicata calorem utcumque tolerabilem; adhuc crestabat: quintuplicata, pene intolerabilem; unde certo & indubitate conclusi, multiplicatis speculis planis, & ea ratione collocatis, ut omnia, reflexam solis lucem, in unum spatium cogant, futurum, non tantum majorem ustionis effectum, quam quælibet ustoria parabolica, hyperbolica, elliptica, præstent, sed & in multo majus spatium, radiosam lucem reflectant, quemadmodum me in quinque speculis ad centum pedes & amplius pedum, experientia docuit."

Schottus gives the same account of Kircher's experiment. He accompanied him in all his trials, as well as in his journey to Syracuse, after he had brought his burning mirrors to answer his purpose; and, upon viewing the place, they both concluded, the galleys of Marcellus could not be farther than thirty paces from Archimedes. And yet Schottus declared, that if a concave speculum could be constructed, as large as the rotunda, it could have a sufficient focus to effect what Archimedes and Proclus are said to have done.

Thus we see Kircher had scientifically solved the problem, for the construction of a burning machine, consisting of a number of plane specula which was afterwards farther confirmed by the ingenious Monsieur du Buffon, a worthy member of our Society at Paris.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 435.

WHILST this lady was in England, Capt. Samuel Argall was by a faction in the company, headed by the lord Rich, afterwards earl of Warwick, appointed deputy governor and admiral of Virginia; and in the beginning of the year 1617, he set out for Virginia, having first entered into a partnership with his patron the lord Rich. But he played the governor so much, and such complaints came home against him in a very few months after his arrival, that the brave and generous lord Delawar resolved to go out again to supersede him, by taking the government upon himself. Accordingly he set out the next year, but died, as it is said, at the mouth of Delawar Bay, which from thence takes its name, before he arrived in Virginia; and Argall continuing his oppressions, the company, as soon as they heard of lord Delawar's death, appointed Capt. Yeardley, now Sir George Yeardley, governor, and gave him instructions to seize the person and effects of the then governor; but the earl of Warwick took care to send his friend and partner an account of what was intended against him, to avoid which he embarked with all his effects for England, in the same ship by which this advice was sent, some days before Sir George Yeardley arrived in 1619; and such was the interest and address of lord Warwick, that neither the company, nor those he had injured, could ever obtain reparation.

This year Sir Thomas Smith, the company's president and treasurer, and alderman Johnson his deputy, resigned their offices, and Sir Edwyn Sandys, a gentleman of Kent, and a member of the last parliament, was, April 28, chosen president and treasurer, and Mr. John Farrar, an eminent merchant of London, was chosen deputy. And about the latter end of June the same year, Sir George Yeardley called the first general assembly that was ever held in Virginia, the members of which consisted of the gentlemen of the council, and two representatives chosen by each of the boroughs, which were then only seven, but before the end of the year four new boroughs were erected. As these representatives were chosen by the boroughs, they were called burgesses, the country not being then divided into counties, and from hence the lower house of assembly in Virginia is still called the house of burgesses, but at first the council and burgesses sat together, so that they then made but one house of assembly.

P p p 2

As

As Sir Edwyn Sandys was very diligent and careful of the company's affairs, and zealous in promoting the true interest of the colony, several things were planned by him, and begun this year, or the beginning of the next, to be carried into execution. A publick collection having been made throughout the kingdom by briefs, or what was called the king's letters to the bishops, for erecting a college or publick school in Virginia for educating the children of the natives, and bringing them up in the Christian religion, and 1500*l.* having been collected for this purpose, the company resolved that 10,000 acres should be laid off near Henrico, for the support of this college, and 100 men were sent out, to be placed in this ground as planters or farmers for the college. Besides this there were 12,000 acres laid off for the use of the company, and 100 tenants or planters sent to be placed thereon; and 3000 acres for the support of the governor, for the planting of which 100 more men were sent; and what was now become absolutely necessary, there were no less than 90 young women, of a healthful constitution, and unspotted reputation, sent out to be married to the planters, instead of diseased and profligate strumpets, as is now the ridiculous practice.

And as the company had, in their instructions to Sir George Yeardley, ordered 100 acres of land in each of the boroughs to be laid off for a glebe to a minister or parson, in order to have one in each borough, and that he should besides have 1500 weight of tobacco, and 16 barrels of corn yearly, by a tax of 10 pounds of tobacco and a bushel of corn upon every labouring man or boy in the borough above 16 years of age, in case the said tax would produce so much, till which time he was to be contented with what it would produce; they now ordered six planters to be sent over to be settled upon each of those glebes, and they applied to the then bishop of London, who had himself contributed 1000*l.* towards the establishment of this colony, to send over clergymen that were properly qualified.

Thus the company and colony began to be in a thriving way; but now they began to be oppressed by the government here, for in November they were ordered to send over to Virginia, at their own charge, 100 felons or vagabonds, then, it may be supposed, in prison, which they were obliged to comply with; but what subjected them to a much greater loss was the insolent behaviour of one Jacob, then the farmer of the impost on tobacco, who insisted upon their paying a shilling per

pound duty upon their tobacco both from Virginia and the Somer Islands, and detained it in the custom-house till the duty should be paid, because that was the duty paid on Spanish tobacco; tho' by an expresse clause in their charter they were freed from all duties for 21 years except 5*l.* per cent. according to the value, upon all goods they should import of the growth or manufacture of their colonies; and tho' Spanish tobacco sold for 18 or 20*s.* and theirs for 3 or 4, and never above 5*s.* per pound; but this we cannot be surpris'd at, considering the influence which the Spanish minister then had at court; and there was probably another reason: By the king's ridiculous and pedantick speeches, and the more ridiculous conduct of his ministers, a high spirit of liberty and a general discontent had been rais'd in the nation, which probably prevailed likewise in this company, and as Sir Edwyn Sandys appears to have been a man of a generous publick spirit, he was probably a stickler against the court in the last parliament; both which made the company hateful to the ministers; and as ministers seldom regard the interest of the nation, when it runs counter to any of their selfish projects, they, it seems, had, from this time, taken a resolution to dissolve, if they could subdue the company.

The last of these they soon after brought to a trial, for a very general meeting of the company being held, May 17, 1619, for the election of a president and deputies for the year ensuing, a letter was presented to them from the king, declaring his pleasure to be, that they should choose one of the four gentlemen therein named, and no other, for their president. This threw them into such a surprize, that they put off coming to any election, and sent a deputation to beseech his majesty not to take from them the privilege of their charters, but to leave them to a free election; and as his majesty in his answer declared, that he only recommended the four gentlemen named in the letter to their choice, but did not thereby mean to bar them of a free election, it was so far from seeming, that he was imposed on, and words, *and no other*, inserted by his ministers without his knowledge.

In pursuance of this answer they afterwards proceeded to an election, and unanimously chose the earl of Southampton for their president, and as unanimously re-elected Mr. John Farrar for deputy. But this choice gave a new offence to the ministers; for the earl of Southampton, having strenuously opposed the court in the last parliament, was become odious to

them, which of course made him popular in the nation; and such a man it was the interest of the company to have at their head, as their chief support was from private contributions, legacies, and donations.

From this time to the year 1622 nothing very remarkable happened to the company or colony, except some new oppressions from the court, in relation to their tobacco, and their sending Sir Francis Wyat to be governor in the room of Sir George Yeardley, who desired to be recalled. But in March, 1621-2, a most terrible disaster befel the colony. The old Indian Powhatan had been dead ever since the year 1618, and succeeded in command by his son Opechancanough, who under the mask of the most sincere friendship to the English, was always meditating their utter extirpation: At last finding his people highly exasperated at the death of one of their war-captains, who had been killed by two English servants for treacherously murdering their master, he formed a plot for a general massacre of the English, which indeed he was in some measure invited to form by their imprudent security and method of living; for having continued so long in perfect peace and friendship with their neighbour Indians, they had dispersed themselves thro' the country in houses and plantations, at a distance from one another; and the Indians were allowed to be continually travelling among them, and often entertained at their houses on account of traffick, or otherwise. By this means they became acquainted with all their habitations, and with the situation of all their little boroughs.

This, I say, encouraged the Indian chief to form the plot for a general massacre, and tho' it was certainly communicated to a great number of his tribe, yet the secret was inviolably kept, and the forenoon of March 22, 1721, O. S. appointed for the time of execution. As they had their several stations assigned, to which they had repaired in the night time, they rushed from thence all at one hour upon the English, who were at work in the fields, or in their houses, with the doors standing wide open, and murdered man, woman, and child, so that in one hour there were 347 men, women, and children, and among them six of the council of Virginia butchered in the most cruel manner, most of them with their own tools and weapons; for as much care as possible had always been taken not to furnish the natives with any arms, or to teach them the use of fire arms.

This massacre might probably have spread further, but an old Indian named Chanco, who had been converted to Christianity, then lived with one Richard Pace, and had always been by him treated as his own son. The night before this massacre, Chanco's brother came to lie with him, and in the night time informed him of what was intended next day, with a design to get him to engage in it: Chanco was artful enough to seem to comply, but as soon as his brother was gone, went and discovered the whole to his master, who after securing his own house, and giving notice to his next neighbour, hurried away to James-town, from whence the alarm was spread as fast and as far as possible, by which means the colony was preserved, and the destruction prevented from spreading so far as was intended; for the Indians, as soon as they found that an alarm was given, retreated in the utmost fright and hurry.

This brought the colony into great straits and difficulties; for their out plantations being most of them through fear deserted, and their corn and cattle destroyed by the Indians, they were for some time in great want of provisions; but as to their loss of people it was soon supplied from England, where the spirit for establishing this colony was increased by this disaster, and many gentlemen, upon having allotments of land assigned them, carried over numbers of planters at their own private charge. Their want of provisions likewise was soon supplied by the plunder of the Indians; for this treacherous massacre convinced them, that no professions of friendship from the Indians were to be depended on; so that a most cruel war commenced with all the Indians in the neighbourhood, and more of these poor creatures were killed this year, than had been killed ever since the colony first settled in Virginia, besides many others that died for meer want in the woods during the winter, as all the corn they had planted in the summer was either taken from them or destroyed, and their little huts demolished. By this means there was hardly an Indian left within many miles of the company's settlements, which encouraged many to return next year to their out plantations.

In the mean time the company in England was every day more and more oppressed by the court: All complaints against their conduct were encouraged, all petitions to the king against them were well received, however ridiculous or ill founded, and dissensions amongst themselves were induttriously propagated, as in such a number of men it was easy to find

find discontented or disappointed members. And this year at their election of a president and deputy, their dispute with the court was brought to a sort of crisis; for the earl of Southampton, their president, had so disoblged the court by his conduct in the parliament, which was held the preceding year, that he had been taken into custody, therefore the ministers resolved to prevent his being rechosen president of this company; for which purpose they got his majesty to send them a message recommending five persons, one of whom they were to chuse as their president, and five others for them to chuse one as deputy, but this royal recommendation they so little regarded, that they rechose the earl of Southampton their president, and Mr. John Farrar their deputy, by a majority of near ten to one, so despicable was the king's interest become among his people.

This convinced the ministers that it would be impossible for them to subdue this company, therefore, after many arbitrary and illegal proceedings against them, a *quo warranto* was the next year issued, and served upon the deputy and some others of the members, as all endeavours to get them to surrender their charter had been found ineffectual. But as the company resolved to stand tryal, and as even the lawyers, with Sir Edward Coke at their head, now generally appeared to be against the court, the success of the trial, we may suppose, began to be doubted by the ministers, therefore, on the 15th of July 1624, a proclamation was published, prohibiting the company's meeting any more at the house of Mr. Farrar their deputy, and ordering them to meet for the future at the house of Sir Thomas Smith, where the Somer islands company had some time before been ordered by a simple royal letter to meet; so that from this time we may reckon the company as to both colonies dissolved; by which means the prosecutions intended against Sir Thomas Smith and his deputy, alderman Johnson, for monies had and received for the company's use, and never fairly accounted for; against Capt. Argall for his oppressions and cruelties in his government of Virginia; and against Capt. Butler for the like oppressions and cruelties in his government of the Somer islands; were all effectually defeated.

However, the colony of Virginia was by this time not only established, but seemed to be in a state of security; for the people in it were now become too numerous for any nation or confederacy of Indians to contend with, especially, as there were no French in the neighbourhood to furnish them with fire-arms and

ammunition; and all the Indians from whom they had any hostility or treachery to apprehend, were drove to a great distance: Even Opechancanough himself was supposed to be killed, at least most of his people certainly were, and a full revenge taken for the cruel massacre they had committed, which was itself a good security for the future quiet of the colony.

[To be continued.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I SHALL beg leave, by your means, to address an observation or two to one of the advocates of a late book, entitled, Free and candid Disquisitions. I shall say nothing as to the general design of this book, but will only observe, that the apologist is for carrying matters very far. He is for new modeling our civil, as well as ecclesiastical system. He is not only for repealing the test law, but also for dissolving the establishment. He seems to be of opinion, that the old vindication of an establishment and a test law, upon the principles of truth, have been sufficiently confuted and overthrowing; and therefore he proceeds to attack the new theory laid down in The Alliance between Church and State. Now whatever I may think of the other works of this author, I have always been used to consider the Alliance as a very useful and seasonable performance, being a very rational defence of our constitution in church and state, at a time when it is become so very unfashionable and obnoxious to speak well of either. The attack of the late lord Bolingbroke, and his seconds, the authors of the Review, plainly shews in what light the enemies of the church consider it. But to come to the apologists for the Free and candid Disquisitions. He objects to the theory of the Alliance, that it proceeds on the abstract principle of right, i. e. on considerations drawn from the nature and essence of the two societies, civil and religious.

It is strange any one should disapprove this method of reasoning, or object to the theory that it is founded on, considerations drawn from the nature and essence of the two societies. The theory undertakes to settle and adjust the distinct rights and privileges of church and state. And how can the distinct rights and privileges of any society be better settled and adjusted, than by considerations drawn from the nature and essence of the society itself?

Would it not have been a real objection to this theory, if it could be shewn that it assigned such rights and privileges to each society as did not flow from its nature and essence?

The apologist's objection will equally hold against the modern theory of civil government. For this supposes an original contract between king and people, and regulates the prerogative of the one, and the rights of the other, on the principle there laid down. Now is not this also a theory founded on the abstract principle of right?

It is remarkable, that the principal objections against the alliance will hold equally against the supposition of an original compact between king and people. I would recommend this consideration to the authors of the Review, who insinuate that lord Bolingbroke's objections against the Alliance are very defensible: If so, the principal objections against the supposition of the original compact between king and people, must be defensible also. Will then these authors take part with the historian of Great-Britain, and discard the doctrine of the original contract? or will they continue to blame him for rejecting it, and condemn the author of the Alliance for ascertaining it? But to return to our apologist. He is for dissolving the alliance between church and state. I will mention one consequence of this innovation: On this dissolution the church will be restored to its natural supremacy and independency, and consequently the magistrate will be head of the church no longer.

Is it to be expected, that the magistrate will countenance an innovation, which would deprive him of his supremacy? Is it reasonable, or even decent to ask this of him?

Is it to be expected, that any friend of civil liberty will countenance such an innovation?

It would be uncandid to charge the authors of the disquisitions with favouring a wild and extravagant attempt. The present observations, therefore, are only directed to the apologist above-mentioned. I am persuaded, that a certain set of men will think it no objection to the dissolution of the alliance, that it will deprive the magistrate of his supremacy. These dissenters in a late controversy reached the church of England very early on this head.

From the CRAFTSMAN.

THE greatest part of authors, both ancient and modern, are but methodical madmen. But they are differently affected, according to the different species of their

compositions. Thus philosophers, both moral and natural, are melancholy mad; with regard to political writers, novelists, &c. they are more properly lunatics, than madmen; but as to poets, we must do them the honour to allow that they are all raving mad. Transported with a kind of frenzy, which they call inspiration, they take bold flights into the regions of absurdity, where they become acquainted with strange notions dressed in the phantastick shapes of metaphors, allegories, &c. which they introduce to their readers, under the protection of a wild enthusiast, called *Licentia Poetica*.

Cicero, in his Tusculan Disputations, cited the following reflection of the Stoicks: That as when the blood is corrupt, and phlegm or bile are redundant, diseases and distempers are bred in the body; so the confusion of depraving and repugnant opinions, robs the mind of its health, and throws it into various disorders. He observes, that the Stoicks were too nice in comparing the disorders of the mind, with the diseases of the body. But though perhaps they may have been over accurate in their comparisons, yet the distempers in each, bear a very just and strong similitude. Thus for instance:—A luxuriant imagination, whose exuberant ideas stream so fast that they overflow the seat of judgment, may be properly compared to a diabetes in the body; so on the contrary, a dry parched up genius, which with great pain and difficulty drains the very dregs of fancy, may be aptly assimilated to the strangury.

As the distempers of the mind and body are analogous, so likewise the causes which produce them, are similar. The physicians are agreed, that all diseases of the body, proceed from excessive repletion, which clogs nature, and stops the course of her intricate machinery; so in like manner, those of the mind are caused by a crowded conflict of ideas, which stifles our reason, and put a stop to the free exercise of her functions. But, as with respect to the body, there are some athletic constitutions which can combat against the ill effects of too great plenitude, and by their strong concoctive powers can digest the unweildy mass, so with regard to the mind, some are blest with such vigorous mental force, that they can struggle with a vast contrariety of opinions, and by reducing them under proper arrangement, preserve their judgments clear and unperplexed. But these are so very uncommon, that when one appears, he may be deemed a phoenix.

Few are qualified to enter into the mazy walks, of the metaphysical labyrinth.

ninth. How many have unhappily lost their wits in endeavouring to improve their understandings? I have heard of one among the moderns, who was conversant with the philosophers, till the contrariety of their jarring sentiments, had so disturbed his imagination, that he fancied himself an egg, and dreaded the approach of the slightest touch, lest the frame of his being, should be broken and dissolved. Some, and Carneades amongst the rest, have studied till they have forgot to eat and drink; and have starved their bodies, at the same time that they loaded their minds.

Such over studious abstracted dispositions, are not fit to fill up any of the relations of society. As for husbands, they are totally unqualified for the state of endearment, who are continually hugging huge folios, instead of embracing their wives. The ladies, with good reason, abominate such learned mopes: And a pantin, is a much more entertaining companion for them, than a stupid book-worm. In short, these profound mortals may be said to be *Quasi civiliter mortui*; for they are as it were, dead to the world, and only live in their studies.

A Description of the Method of FOWLING in Norway; with a PLATE thereof curiously engraved.

THE author of the History of Norway, after giving a full account of the various sorts of Birds in Norway, especially the sea fowl, goes on thus: "The most important and dangerous way of bird-catching is practised mostly at Tranen, Varoe, Moskoe, and Rust, in the Nordland districts, where they keep dogs trained on purpose, to fetch the shore or strand-birds out of their holes, which are almost inaccessible. In this district one farmer must not keep a greater number of these dogs than his neighbour, that he may not prejudice him in his livelihood: The dogs as well as the farmers run the greatest hazard of their lives, and sometimes perish by unhappy falls; for they either climb up those excessive high and steep rocks, finding but here and there a hold or place for their feet; or else they are let down from the top, 100 fathoms or more, that they may get into the hollows under the projecting cliffs, and caves formed by nature. At Faeroe, which exports annually several thousand pounds worth of feathers to Copenhagen, there is held a bird-hunt of this kind, which is circumstantially described by Mr. Lucas Debes, who was many years a dean in that country; and I shall therefore, out of his *Faeroa Reserata*, p. 140, & seq. in-

sert what relates thereto, which cannot be read without surprize.

It is not to be described, he says, with what trouble and danger they look for the birds in the high and steep rocks, many of which are more than 200 fathoms perpendicular; and there are particular people who, by nature, are fitted for this kind of bird-catching, and are called bird-men: They make use of two methods to catch them; they either climb up these perpendicular rocks, or else are let down from the top by a strong and thick rope: When they climb up they have a large pole, of 11 or 12 ells in length, with an iron hook at the end. They who are underneath in the boat, stand on a cliff, fasten this hook to the waistband of the man's breeches who climbs, and a rope round his waist; by which means they help him up to the highest helde, or projection, that he can reach, and fix his feet upon; then they help another up to the same place, and when they are both up, then they give them each their bird-pole in their hands, and a long rope tied round each other's waist at each end; then the one climbs up as high as he can, and where it is difficult, the other, by putting his pole under his breech, pushes him up till he gets to a good helde or standing-place: The uppermost of the two then helps the other up to him with the rope, and on, till they get to the place where the birds build, and there search about after them as they please. As there are in these rocks many dangerous places that are yet to climb, whilst they are bound together with a strong rope, one always seeks a convenient place to stand firm, and be able to hold himself fast, whilst the other is climbing about. If the latter should happen to slip, then he is helped up by the other, who stands firm, and helps him up again; and when he has got safe by those dangerous places, then he fixes himself in the same manner, that he may assist the other to come safe to him; and then they clamber about after birds where they please. But accidents sometimes happen; for if one does not stand firm, or is not strong enough to support the other when he slips, they both fall, and are killed; and this happens there are some every year destroyed.

Mr. Peter Clauson, in his Description of Norway, writes, that in former times there was a law in the country, that when any one by climbing the rocks was killed, and his body was found, that then his nearest relation should die the same way. If he could not, or would not venture, then the deceased was allowed





755.
owed
rimin
own
force
When
d, g
se p
s are
with
leav
wile
the
Byin
thr
then
wa
rifer
ti
h, c
de
.
a
bird
e ro
th
ne
a
itt
ny
s t
f
w
hi
d
g
l
e
a
r
fo
o
r

owed a Christian burial, but treated as criminal, who had by that means been own executioner; but that law is not force now a days.

When they, in the manner already re-
d, get up the rocks to the birds, in
places where they seldom come, the
s are so tame that they may take them
with their hands, for they do not re-
leave their young; but where they
wild, there they either throw a net
them in the rock, or else those that
flying away, or come flying in again,
throw their poles against with a net
them, and so entangle them in it.
way they catch vast numbers of the
ifer, alliker, and lunder. In the
time there is a boat lying under-
n, on the sea, into which they throw
dead fowl, and so quickly fill the

When the weather is tolerably
and there is a good deal of game,
birdmen will lie eight days together
rocks; for there are here and there
that they can safely and securely rest
and provision is let down to them by
and others go every day to them
little boats, to fetch what they catch.

ny rocks are so frightful and dan-
that they cannot possibly climb up
for which reason they continue to
own from above, which they call to
his is the second way of searching

ds, and is done thus: They have
g rock-line or rope, 80 or 100 fa-
long, and about three inches in
efs; one end of this the birdman
about his waist in the place of a
and then he draws it betwixt his
so that he can sit on it; and so he
own with his bird-pole in his hand:

n at top hold the rope, letting it
degrees, but lay a piece of timber
edge of the rock for it to slide on,
should not be torn to pieces on the
dge of the stones; they have ano-
e fastened round the man's waist,

he pulls to give signs when he
be pulled up, or let lower, or held
at he may remain on the place he
to. This way the man is in great
from the stones loosening by the
d so falling, which he cannot keep

this reason he generally has on a
blue furred cap, which is thick
lined, and in some measure saves
ws the stones may give, if they
oo large, otherwise it often costs

life. Thus they often expose
es to the most imminent danger,
to get a subsistence for their poor
trusting in God's mercy and
n; to which the greatest part of
ously recommend themselves be-
undertake the dangerous work.

ber, 1755.

There are some indeed who say there is
no great danger in it, excepting that
when they have not learnt the practice,
or are not accustomed to it, the rope runs
round about with them till their heads
are turned, and they can do nothing to
save themselves. It is in itself trouble-
some, and requires dexterity; yet those
that have learnt it make play of it, for
they know easily how to swing themselves
on the line; they know how to put their
feet against the rock, and throw them-
selves several fathom out, and push them-
selves in again to what place they will;
and when the birds sit, they know artfully
how to keep themselves fast on the line
in the air, and to hold the pole in their
hands, and with it to catch numbers fly-
ing out and coming in; and where there
are holes in the rocks, and where the
rocks project over like a cover, in which
places the birds gather. Here they will
continue (and this is the greatest art) to
throw themselves out, and quickly to
fing themselves in again under the cover
to the birds, and there to fix their feet.
When one of them gets into these holes
he loosens himself from the rope, which
he fastens to a stone, to prevent its fall-
ing out of his reach, and then he climbs
about and catches the birds either with
his hands or with the pole, in the same
manner as was said before; and when he
has killed as many as he thinks enough,
he ties them together and fastens them to
the small line, and by a pull gives a sign
for those above to draw them up. In this
manner he works all day, and when he
wants to go up, he gives a sign to be
drawn up, or else he works himself up,
with his belt full of birds.

Where it happens that there are not
people enough to hold the large rope, then
the bird-man fixes a post in the ground,
and fastens his rope to it, and so slides
down, without any help, to work in the
aforesaid manner. Some rocks are so
formed that one may go down into them
from the fields; then they take a companion
with them, and go in after the former
manner, searching about in the holes,
and take each as many as their belt will
hold about their waist, or as they can
carry in a bundle on their backs, and so
they carry them home. There are also
in some places vast steep cliffs lying un-
der the land, and yet more than 100 fa-
thom above the water, which are also
very difficult to get at. Down these cli-
s they help one another in the manner
aforesaid, and they take a strong rope
with them, which they fasten here and
there in the cliff, where they can, and
leave it all the summer; upon this they
will run up and down, and take the birds

at their pleasure. It is not to be described how frightful and dangerous this bird-catching appears to the beholders, particularly to consider the vast height and how excessive steep these rocks are, and many projecting over the sea. It appears impossible for any human creature to get into the holes of them, and yet more impossible to climb up them; and yet these adventurous people scale them. They go sometimes where they can but just pitch the end of their toes, or lay hold with their fingers; yet this does not frighten them, though there is 100 fathom down, or more, to the sea under them. This must be dear earned bread for these poor people, for which they so imminently hazard their lives, and many, after long practice, still fall a sacrifice themselves.

When these birds are brought home they eat part of them fresh, and part (if they get large quantities) is hung up to dry for the winter season. The feathers they collect together, and make merchandise of them to great advantage; and the inhabitants get them in such quantities as God pleases to give his blessing to, and seasonable weather for it. The birds do not come every where in this country, but on those islands that are in towards the ocean, and have high rocks or cliffs; as at Norder-Oerne, Myggenas, Vaagoe, Skuoe, Dimerne, and Suderoe; and in dark weather they generally get most, for then the birds stay in the rocks; in fine, clear, and hot sun-shiny days, they are mostly out at sea; and toward the time of their going away they keep towards the sea, and sit on the cliffs by the sea-side; and then the people go in boats and catch them with their poles and nets."

The CONNOISSEUR, Oct. 8.

GOING the other day to visit Mrs. Penelope Doat, after I had waited some time in the parlour, the maid returned with her mistress's compliments, and informed me, that as she was extremely busy, she begged to be excused coming down to me, but that she should be very glad to see me in the nursery. As I knew she was a maiden lady, I was a good deal startled at the message; but however I followed the servant up stairs to her mistress; whom I found combing a little white dog that lay in her lap, with a grey parrot perched on one arm of the settee where she sat, a monkey on the back, and a tabby cat with half a dozen kittens in the other corner. The whole room, which was a very large one, was indeed a nursery for all kinds of animals, except those of the human species: It was hung every where with cages, containing parrots, mackaws, canary birds,

nightingales, linnets, goldfinches, &c. On the chairs were several cats reposing on soft cushions; and there were little kennels, in the Chinese taste, in almost every corner of the room, filled with pugs, fidos, and king Charles's breeds.

As soon as the chattering of the birds, the barking of the dogs, and the mewling of the cats, which my entrance occasioned, began to cease, "You find me here, Sir, (said the lady) tending my little family, the only joy of my life. Here is a dear pretty creature (holding the dog she was combing!) a beauty! See a fine long-eared snub-nosed beauty! Lady Faddle advertised three quarters of a year and could not get the fellow to it. Ah! bless it, and love it sweet soul!"—And then she stroaked it, and kissed it for near two minutes, uttering the whole time all those inarticulate sounds, which cannot be committed to paper, and which are only addressed to dogs, cats, and children, and may be stiled the language of the nursery. Upon observing me smile, at the embraces she bestowed on her little motley darling, "I am afraid (said she) you don't love these pretty creatures. How can you be so cruel; poor dumb things! I would not have them hurt for all the world: Nor do I see why a lady should not indulge herself in having such sweet little company about her, as well as you men run out estates in keeping a pack of filthy hounds." Then she laid pomposity on his cushion by the fire-side, and railed at the barbarity of the human species to the rest of the creation, and entered into a long dissertation on tenderness and humanity.

A humane disposition is, indeed so amiable either in man or woman, that it ought always to be cherished and kept alive in our bosoms; but at the same time we should be cautious not to render the first virtue of our nature ridiculous. The most compassionate temper may be sufficiently gratified by relieving the wretches of our own species: But who would ever boast of their generosity to a lap-dog, and their conferring eternal obligations on a monkey? Or would any person deserve to be celebrated for their charity, who should deny support to a relation or a friend, because he maintains a litter of kittens? For my part, before I would treat a Dutch puppy with such absurd fondness, I must be brought to worship dogs, as the Egyptians did of old; and ere I would so extravagantly doat upon a monkey, I would (as Iago says on a different occasion) "change my humanity with a baboon."

Yet there have been many instances besides my female friend, of this fondness

for the brute creation being carried to very ridiculous lengths. The grave doctors of the faculty have been called in to feel the pulse of a lap-dog, and inspect the urine of a squirrel: Nay, I am myself acquainted with a lady, who carried this matter so far, as to discharge her chaplain, because he refused to bury her monkey. But the most solemn piece of hummery on these occasions is the making provisions for these animals by will; which absurd legacies as little deserve the title of humanity, as those people merit being called charitable, who in a death-bed fright starve their relations, by leaving their estates to found an hospital. It were indeed to be wished, that money left in trust for such uses were subject to some statute of Mortmain; or at least that the gentlemen of the long robe, would contrive some scheme to cut off the entail from monkeys, mackaws, Italian greyhounds, and tabby cats.

That a stage coachman should love his rattle better than his wives and children, or a country squire be fond of his hounds and hunters, is not so surprizing, because the reason of their regard for them is easily accounted for; and a sea-captain has, upon the same principles, been known to contract an affection for his ship: But no coachman would, like Caligula, tie his horses to a golden rack; but thinks he shews sufficient kindness by filling them with good wholesome provender; and the country sportsman takes care to provide his hounds with a good kennel and horse-flesh, but would never think of placing them on cushions before the fire, and feeding them with fricasees, or breed them with as much care as the heir to his estate. This irregular passion (if I may so call it) is most frequently to be met with among the ladies. How often has the slighted gallant envied the caresses, given to a lap-dog, or kisses bestowed on a squirrel! and "I would I were thy bird!" has been the fond exclamation of many a Romeo. But it is remarkable, that this affection for birds and beasts generally wears off after marriage, and that the ladies discard their four-footed darlings and feathered favourites, when they can bestow their endearments on an husband. Wherefore, these dry nurses to pugs and grimalkins are mostly to be met with among those females, who have been disappointed in the affairs of love, and have against their will retained the flower of virginity till it has withered in their possession. It often happens, that there is some kind of analogy between the gallant they once loved, and the animal on which they afterwards fix their affections: And I myself remember an instance of a lady's passion for

a lawyer being converted into dotage on a parrot; and have an old maiden aunt, who once languished for a beau, whose heart is now devoted to a monkey.

But I should not so much quarrel with these humane ladies, who chuse to settle their affections on the brute species, if they were not troublesome to others, who are not so sensible of the charms of a snub nose, or can discover any beauty in the grey eyes of a cat. A doating mother would never forgive you, if you did not call her brat a fine child, and dangle it about, and prattle with it, with as much seeming rapture as herself: And in like manner, a lady would take it as an affront to her own person, if you did not pay your addresses equally to her pug or her parroquet. I know a young fellow, that was cut off with a shilling by an old maiden aunt, because he gave poor Veny a kick only for lifting up his leg against the gentleman's stocking: And I have heard of another, who might have carried off a very rich widow, but that he could not prevail upon himself to extend his caresses to her dormouse. Indeed I cannot help thinking, that the embraces and endearments bestowed on these rivals of the human species should be as private as the most secret intrigues; and I would have lap-dogs, like fretful and squalling children, confined to bark and growl only in the nursery. We may often see a footman following his lady to church with a common prayer-book under one arm and a dog under the other; I have also known a grave divine forced to stop short in the middle of a prayer, while the whole congregation has been raised from their knees to attend to the howling of a lap-dog: And I once saw a tragedy monarch disturbed in his last moments, as he lay expiring on the carpet, by a little black dog of king Charles's breed, who jumped out of the stage box, and seized upon the hero's periwig, brought it off in his mouth, and lodged it in his lady's lap.

It will not appear strange, after what has been said, that these ladies (or lady like gentlemen) should be as solicitous to preserve the breed of their favourite animals, as a sportsman of his hounds and horses. I have known a gentleman in St. James's-street send his little Cupid in a sedan chair as far as Grosvenor-square to wait upon a lady's Veny for this very purpose: And I shall never forget a card, which was sent to another lady on a like occasion expressed in the following terms — "Mr. —'s compliments to lady Betty —, is glad to hear miss Chloe is safely delivered, and begs as a particular favour, that her ladyship would be pleased to set him down for a puppy."

A NEW SONG. FAIR DELIA.

Sick of the world, fair Delia flew To contemplation's
rural seat; Adieu, she cry'd, vain world a—dieu, Fools only study
to be great: The book, the lamp, the hermit's
cell, The moss grown roof and matted floor, All these she had, 'twas mighty
well; But yet she wanted something more: yet she wanted, yet she
wanted, But yet she wanted something more.

2.
Back to the busy world again
She soon return'd, in hopes to find
Ease for imaginary pain;
Quiet of heart, and peace of mind,
Gay scenes of grandeur ev'ry hour,
By turns her fickle fancy fill;
The world seem'd all within her pow'r,
But yet she wanted—something still,
Yet she wanted, &c.

3.
Cities and groves by turns were try'd
'Twas all, ye fair, an idle tale;
Delia at length became a bride,
A bride to Damon of the vale:
Behold at once the gloom was clear
Damon grew kind I can't tell how,
Each place a paradise appear'd,
And Delia wanted nothing now,
Delia wanted, &c.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

MR. TAPNER'S JIGG.



first couple set and turn — ; second couple do the same — ; cast off, and hands four
 and with the third couple — ; cast up, and hands round four with the second couple — ;
 off again, and hands round all six — ; right and left at top — .

Poetical ESSAYS in OCTOBER, 1755.

the D—ke de M——x on his Departure.

WITH abject fear, and cover'd o'er
 with shame, [fame!
 tell thy faithless k—g great Brunswick's
 haughty squadrons on the billows ride,
 each brave with thund'ring voice thy ma-
 ster's pride:
 him the aid of all his saints implore,
 drive th' immortals from his trembling
 shore;
 not all his cannon, all his warlike stores,
 Albion's thunder reach his palace doors.
 F. TAYLOR.

The BOASTING MULE. A Fable.

N upstart mule high bred and vain
 (For brutes are just like mortal men)
 To other beasts was bragging:
 how, "his father was a horse,
 and always first upon the course,
 Nor ever did come lag in.
 He ne'er was us'd to hang an a—se,
 when e'er he run 'twas all a farce
 For speed—he ne'er did lack it:
 he seen him put against the field,
 when Aaron's self been forc'd to yield,
 As well as Whistle-Jacket.
 And tho' I say it who shou'd not,
 suffer from him not a jot,
 Except in size and main."
 turning round—he saw—an ass,
 who accidentally did pass,
 And knew his son again.
 He made his muleship drop his ears,
 and the neighbours flaunting jeers,

About his noble birth,
 And glad he was to quit the place,
 Asham'd to own his dirty race,
 And leave them to their mirth.

C. P.

TRUE CONCORD; or, Love to some Tune.

ST. James's clock had struck eleven,
 The breakfast rites were o'er,
 When Harry up the backstairs tript,
 And rapt at Polly's door.
 "Entrez."—he enters—makes his bow—
 What luck! the devil's in it,
 That the young rogue shou'd come just now
 She's fasten'd to her spinnet.
 Fast by her side with bawling throat
 Sat open mouth'd Italian;
 He sung his airs—Hal curs'd each note,
 And damn'd the vile rapsallion.
 Dear Polly! I have twenty things
 Of love and joy to tell ye:
 Then cease to tease those jarring strings,
 Leave solos and Corelli.
 O listen to the voice of love,
 Which ne'er from eunuch rolls,
 And then with me love's gamut prove,
 The harmony of souls.

The Changes rung on BELL, or a Song on Miss
 ISABELLA. By CRAMBO JINGLE, Esq;

COME hither, O ye muses nine!
 On Pindus' top that dwell,
 And sing with me in verse divine,
 The charms of lovely Bell.

Come

Come Phœbus too ! for ah ! her praise
What mortal tongue can tell ?
No paltry rhimes or Grub-street lays
Are worthy lovely Bell.

When poets wou'd describe a maid
That does in charms excel ;
What more can in her praise be said
Than calling her—a Belle ?
Joy dwells not on the monarch's throne,
Nor in the hermit's cell :
But happiness resides alone
With charming lovely Bell.

To wed with age and wealth, mere dross,
In vain wou'd friends compel ;
For what are riches to the loss
Of charming lovely Bell ?

Deluded by his consort Eve
Our parent Adam fell :
I wonder not, yet scarce believe
Eve half so fair as Bell.

To free Eurydice from death
Old Orpheus went to hell :
But who'd not twice resign his breath
To rescue lovely Bell ?

Let mercenary maids decoy,
And wanton favours sell :
Their charms afford not half the joy
As does one kiss of Bell.

EPIGRAM on a Lady's PICTURE.

LET those whose feeble memories retain
But faint ideas of the lovely F—
Require this portrait ; and its force approve
To kindle momentary sparks of love.
I bear her image in a nobler part,
" Grav'n on the living tablet of my heart."

Prayer to VENUS.

O Venus ! hear an injur'd lover's pray'r,
And haunt with curses the deceitful fair:
The fair that every sacred bond has broke,
And scorn'd to suffer Cupid's pleasing yoke.
Like a mean chattel, who her body sold,
And gave a hand, without a heart, for gold.
Oh, let her tyrant use his purchas'd power,
And with complaints imbitter ev'ry hour !
And while, as with an iron rod, he rules
Betray the haughty insolence of fools !
Then, haply then, her crimes she may repent,
And wish for love, for Strephon, and content.

EPIGRAM on Lady T——'s House, fitted up in the Chinese Taste.

WHEN first I enter'd the blest fair's
abode,
And in the variegated mansion trod,
I thought, astonish'd at a sight so new,
Myself a Mandarin, the place Pegu.

A Song, sung at a late Election. To the Tune of, Who has e'er been at Baldock, &c.

SINCE England was England, I never
yet knew,
A colour so lasting, so trusty as blue ;

Let Whigs boast their green, and yellow the
Jews,
Old England will ever rejoice in her blue.

When a lady her garter first dropt in a ring
The lovely, bright blue won the heart of a
king ;
He gave it his knights ; but knights now
To fly from their colours, and skulk under
green.

That green is a changeable colour we know
This the course of the seasons most clearly
show,
But Britons and Christians disdain to be seen
In a colour so transient, so fading as green.

Then boast not your verdure each swart
sonneteer,
As an emblem of youth in the spring of the
The earth a green livery wears, it is true—
But the heavens themselves are adorn'd with
true blue.

ODE to the 17th of August.

HAPPIEST day throughout the year
May'st thou shine for ever clear,
In as many charms array'd
As the fair, transcendent maid,
From each cloud and blemish free,
Clear and bright, and fair as she,
Whom thy joyous light convey'd,
From the unfrequented shade,
From the desert rural scene,
By her presence only green,
From the fragrant woodbine bow'rs,
To those awful cloud-capt tow'rs,
Where her calm mæand'ring stream,
(Oft the youthful poet's theme)
Isis, gentle goddess, leads,
Slowly winding thro' her meads.

Happy day which safe convey'd,
Molly, love-inspiring maid,
To the sportive muses seat,
Blest in her with all that's great ;
Great and good, and kind and fair,
All that's worth a mortal's care.

Be thou still supremely blest,
Still serener than the rest :
Still with influence benign,
May that happy period shine,
Dry up ev'ry gushing tear,
And dispel each gloomy fear.

May that hopeless widow's sighs,
And the hapless orphan's cries,
Hapless mournings ! that day cease
Chang'd to joy, and sunk in peace.

May the wretch whom fate detains,
Cruel fate ! in galling chains,
Pleas'd, forget his drear abode,
Nor perceive th' oppressive load ;
But in sportive measures bound,
Nimbly active, from the ground,
In severe rude harmony,
Shake his clanking bonds to thee,

and expelling care and sadness,
 Give a loose to joy and gladness.
 May the man whose hidden pelf,
 Hurts his friends, and starves himself,
 With benign indulgence pour,
 From his hoarded copious store,
 That his pinching twelve-months care,
 Aid, by scanty handfuls, there.
 May each happy aged pair,
 Reas'd, reflect what once they were ;
 All to mind the joys of youth,
 Love and constancy, and truth,
 Or of feeble age complain,
 And enjoy 'em o'er again.
 May he think how oft he prest,
 To his panting, glowing breast,
 All he wish'd the gods wou'd give,
 All he thought man cou'd receive.
 May she think upon the bliss,
 Enter'd in each balmy kiss,
 When with mutual passion fir'd,
 That her wishes most desir'd,
 He resigned in his arms,
 Fully willing, all her charms.
 Wishing both the marriage cares,
 No such as short as theirs ;
 Wishing both that such may prove,
 As they, the joys of love,
 Which from virtue took its rise,
 With our dissolution dies,
 And, unlike the sensual flame,
 Burns thro' life th' unalter'd same.
 Thou, old Care, with wrinkled face,
 Look severe, and tardy pace,
 Leave, that day, thy realms on earth,
 Ceded to the god of mirth ;
 No, with open smiling face,
 Look serene, and tripping pace,
 Such as oft contented swains
 See him skim the flow'ry plains)
 Leaving our glad abodes,
 Lives mortals into gods.
 May those moments ever prove
 Ceded to the joys of love,
 And be ev'ry sorrow drown'd,
 When the blissful day comes round,
 Which convey'd on sportive wing,
 Love and life, and joy and King.

Imitation of a Sonnet in SHAKESPEAR.

1.
 WHERE was a time that I forswore,
 All women from my heart ;
 And vow'd that I'd regard no more,
 The urchin Cupid's dart.

2.
 Now I love ! I keep Jove's laws,
 Nor do I break my vow ;
 And then I thought a woman was,
 Doth prove a goddess now.

3.
 Should the gods deny this proof,
 What fool is not so wise !
 Be content to lose an oath,
 To gain a paradise.

CHIT-CHAT.

MY poems advertis'd for sale,
 My enemies begin to rail,
 And censures fly as thick as hail.
 Whilst he who calls himself my friend,
 Afraid to blame or recommend
 Damns with endea'ring to defend.
 He hopes the book has something in it ;
 Wishes indeed that he had seen it ;—
 He bears the author great affection,
 But fears his trifles want correction.
 That he has life, he grants indeed,—
 But wishes much that he would read.—
 Would none advise him to forbear,
 And keep this thing another year,
 Till by a steady application,
 He might have laid a firm foundation ?
 He prints away his reputation.

My school companions all agree
 To damn the work, and pity me :
 They pity me with all their hearts ;
 " He really is a lad of parts.—
 " The things might pass in conversation,
 " But ne'er can stand a publication.
 " Then little profit can come on't."
 And thus the chat runs on upon't.
 " So Hackett's book's at length in print ?
 " Well, I suppose there's nothing in't :
 " Some nonsense, Sir, his song on —,
 " And epigrams,—you know his knack.
 " Such trifles to advantage shew him,
 " I hope he has no serious poem.
 " That's not his fort one plainly sees.—
 " But what originals are these ?
 " Oh, Sir ! a hodge-podge : Prose and verse :
 " Essays and letters—" Worse and worse ;
 " Letters to whom, and what upon ?
 " From Hackett Jack to Hackett John :
 " On various subjects, rambling stuff.
 " Flimsy, no doubt, and pert enough.
 " And will he then in print expose
 " His unconnected trifling prose ?"—

Thus are my friends, hard fate ! agreed
 To censure me before they read :
 And counting on my years at school,
 Kindly prejudge me—flighty fool !

A stranger by the title took,
 Might choose perhaps to buy my book,
 And curious to my friend applies
 To know what sort of thing he buys.
 The book, my honest, hearty friend,
 Will do his best to recommend.
 " He's somewhat clever, Sir ! I know him ;
 " Besides, you'll see another poem."
 (And kindly drops a decent hint
 His writings will appear in print ;)
 " And as he all about has shown it,
 " Why now he'll give me leave to own it."
 So much I say, with all my heart :
 Welcome to all, or any part.

Character of the late Queen MARY.

IN virtue's race, as far, at thirty-two !
 She went, as woman, wife, and queen
 Could go :

But

But yet, her virtues told, she dy'd not young ;
For virtue never liv'd at court so long.

*Wrote in a blank Leaf of the Posthumous Works
of the excellent Mr. FORBES, late Lord Pre-
sident of the Session in Scotland.*

LIVING, his talents and great virtues
strove,
Which to excite, our wonder most, or love ;
Intomb'd, (alas ! too soon) his writings shew,
We scarce before, half his full merit knew :
Illustrious man ! whose least desert has been,
What's rarely in the highest stations seen.

*On Reading the Contemplations of the Lord
CAPEL, and the Meditations of Sir WIL-
LIAM WALLER ; one an eminent Loyalist,
the other a Colonel in the Parliament Army.*

WISE, brave, religious and sincere,
In seporate councils they appear ;
On earth each well maintain'd his post,
And both now join the heavenly host ;
Where all unite, and all adore
The king of kings for ever more.

*On the several Volumes, of Bishop SHERLOCK'S
Discourses.*

FROM such a pen, the sacred truths, how
clear !
But read—and every doubt will disappear :
Correct and close, familiar yet sublime ;
Here, learn'd, or not, all may improve their
time :

Who nobler sentiments wou'd hope to find,
Must drop the clay and first become all mind.

JUDUS BRITANNICUS.

*VERSES occasioned by the melancholy News of the
British Forces being defeated, and General
BRADDOCK slain, on the Banks of the River
Ohio.*

*Mares animos in martia bella
Versibus exacuit.*

[The dying General speaks.]

THEN 'tis decreed—the vain exulting Gaul,
In these ill-fated fields beholds my fall.
But let not Britain when she hears the tale
In timid indolence my fate bewail.

O ! rather let her sons, unus'd to fear,
To women leave the tribute of the tear :
A brave revenge alone becomes the brave,
A brave revenge these dying heroes crave.
See where their mangled limbs bestrew the
field :

Firm, undismay'd, unknowing how to yield.
Behold them with their latest gasp of breath,
Implore their country to revenge their death.
May Britain then let loose her vengeful ire,
Redoubled force repeated wrongs require ;
Each active hand with martial terror arm,
Each martial bosom with her spirit warm ;
So haughty Gaul, when her exploits she hears,
Shall with her ill-starr'd triumph mix her fears ;
As midnight thieves, that wrapt in vile disguise
Have made some luckless traveller their prize ;

Afraid of justice, drop the booty won,
And tremble for the mischief they have done.
In vain the fetter'd Gaul prepares his chains,
For British freedom, ev'n in India's plains.
Great George, born to command the free and
brave,

Shall break his weapons, and chastise the slave,
My blood I freely spill ; rejoic'd to make
The first libation for fair freedom's sake.
For, as in Greece of old, the warrior's meed
For liberty, is nobly thus to bleed.

Here then I cheerful quit life's poor remains,
For glory well exchang'd in martial plains ;
In future times (nor do I boast in vain)
When Britain numbers o'er her warrior train,
(When time my errors shall obliterate
And veil my faults in pity to my fate)
In the fair list perhaps shall stand his name,
Who thro' these regions shew'd the road to
fame ;

Who midst these pathless wilds, and streams
From sources unexplor'd, first taught the Gaul
That Britain's freeborn sons, inspir'd by fame,
Nor danger daunts, nor toilsome marches
tame.

What tho' by me these ill-starr'd heroes led,
With me, oppress'd by numbers, fought and
bled :

What tho' our blood these barb'rous currents
To savage rage expos'd our bodies lie ;
Yet still our name a terror shall remain,
For length of ages to the servile train.
Oft shall these warriors shades, who sullen rove
Along th'o'er-shaded stream or twilight grove,
Or o'er Savannah's drear, in dread array,
By moonlight gleam their marshal'd ranks
display,

Affright the Gaul, whose dazzled fancy sees
The horrid armour glitt'ring thro' the trees
His shrivell'd soul within him dies with fears
Whilst bursts of imag'd cannon wound his ears
Nor will our pensive ghosts one comfort know
Till destin'd vengeance over-take the foe,
Till, (servile Gaul expell'd) fixt in these plains
By British valour, British freedom reigns.

The LOVER'S Invitation to his MISTRESS.

COME, let us wander thro' the mazy grove
And all our conversation be of love ;
Still on the pleasing subject let us dwell,
Reveal each hope, and every passion tell :
May to each other every wish be known ;
What others strive to hide we'll gladly own
The tender sentiment, the melting sigh,
The speaking look, and heart-felt sympathy
With every thing that passion can excite,
Augment our love, or add to our delight.
Then, arm in arm, we'll trip it thro' the glad
Traverse the lawn, or steal along the shade
Whate'er the woods produce, whate'er the
fields,

Her richest treasures when the season yields
With vast profusion every sense shall feast
And God, the giver of these things, be blest

T H

Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, Sept. 29.

SIR Edward Hawke arrived at St. Helen's with part of his squadron, from the Bay of Biscay. Admiral West also arrived with more ships of the same squadron, at Plymouth.

MONDAY, October 6.

The lottery began to be drawn at Guildhall. N^o 49,648, as first drawn is entitled to 500l. N^o 8,922 and 28,323 to 100l. each, and 79 other prizes were drawn of 50l. each.

TUESDAY, 14.

Admiral Byng sailed from Spithead, with eight ships of the line, and some frigates, and was to be joined at Plymouth by four other ships of the line.

THURSDAY, 16.

At a court of common-council, the tax for the ensuing year was fixed at 100l. in the pound; a resolution was made to levy 2443l. on the several parishes of the city, for the support of the London-workhouse, and a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners, was appointed to enquire into the fees and practice of the court of request.

TUESDAY, 21.

A proclamation was issued, strictly urging all persons not to export any gunpowder, for the space of three months, out of this kingdom, under the severest penalties.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

6,412, in the state lottery, was won a prize of 10,000l.

The court-martial at Portsmouth, on Harry Paulett, captain of the *Baron*, for leaving his station without leave from Admiral Hawke, was finished; when the ship was censured, and admonished by the court; but acquitted as to any loss of capital.

THURSDAY, 23.

Between eleven and twelve at night, King's arms alehouse in St. George's-street, was consumed by fire.

SATURDAY, 25.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, Rowley Hanson, for robbing Mr. Carter of a gold watch, and John Carter, for stealing 8l. and upwards in a dwelling-house, received sentence of death; twenty to be transported for seven years, one to be branded, and two whipped.

years, one to be branded, and two whipped.

The cruizers continue with remarkable briskness to take the French ships, which are now very numerous in our ports and harbours; but we think it very little to the purpose to give our readers a list of those captures, unless war be the event, when they may depend on a very correct one.

The dockmen at Portsmouth are ordered to be disciplined and formed into a regiment, as they were in the late war. The commissioner is colonel, the builder lieutenant colonel, the clerk of the cheque major, and the rest of the officers captains, lieutenants, &c.

His majesty has directed, that all the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, on half pay, do, on pain of being left out of the next establishment, transmit to the war-office, their age; the places of their nativity; the dates and ranks of the several commissions they have had in the army; the quality and corps, with the time when they were placed upon half-pay; and whether they came on by reduction or purchase, and from whom; or by exchange with whom, and from what corps. His majesty has also directed, that all out-pensioners belonging to Chelsea-hospital (the letter men, men at nine-pence a day, and such who have made their personal appearance at Chelsea, in pursuance of the late advertisements for that purpose excepted) residing in England and Wales, do, on pain of being struck off the books, personally appear in order to undergo an examination between the 10th and 25th of November, next, before such officers as are nominated, in the several parts of the kingdom, in the London-Gazette. And the out-pensioners residing in Scotland and Ireland, are to appear at such times and places, as the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and Lieut. Gen. Bland, shall respectively appoint.

Mr. Hubbard, of Harby, in Leicestershire, had produced from a common grey pea, 417 peascods, and 356 of the peascods had peas in them that it was thought would grow and produce 2000 peas.

At Sturbitch fair, new hops sold from 4s. to 4l. some to 4l. 10s. and 5l. Old hops from 3s. to 3l. 10s. good Cheshire and Gloucester cheese from 33 to 37s. per hundred, Warwick, 27 to 29s. per hund.

R r r

The

October, 1755.

The herring fishery has proved so successful this season, (see p. 450.) that the vessels employed in it have brought 30,000 barrels into Yarmouth, and the adjacent ports.

Dublin, Oct. 7. The parliament having met according to the prorogation, (see p. 451.) the lord lieutenant made an excellent speech to both houses, which was followed by suitable addresses from them, and an address from the commons to his majesty. The gold medals struck in honour of the glorious defenders of publick liberty, on the 16th of December, 1753, weigh about five guineas. On the top is Fame, holding the number CXXIV. Below this, ERGO TUA RURA MANEBUNT. On one side, the speaker holding a purse in his left hand, followed by members as if coming out of the house; opposite to him Hibernia, upon whose head, with his right hand, the speaker supports the cap of liberty; behind her are two figures representing Industry with her spinning-wheel, and Loyalty; on the bottom, which is strewn with parchments and money, are two figures of a fox and a vulture. Round the edge are the following words: *Utrunque ferent ex ea facta minores vincit amor patriæ.* On the reverse the following inscription: *Sacrum Senatoribus CXXIV. qui tenaces propositi jura patriæ fortiter ac prudenter vindicarunt die xvij. Dec. Æræ Christianæ 1753. Quocirca vivite fortes.* And round the border: *Qui que sui memores alios fecere merendo.*

The assembly of Pennsylvania being called together by Mr. Morris, their governor, upon the news of the defeat of Maj. Gen. Braddock, granted 40,000l. for his majesty's service, by a tax of 5 per cent. on all goods imported into that province. On the 28th of August Col. Dunbar, arrived at Philadelphia from Monongahela with about 1000 men, the remains of Gen. Braddock's army, greatly fatigued and almost naked.

Williamsburg in Virginia, Aug. 8. By an express this morning from Augusta county, we have advice of the murder of Col. James Patton, who was killed by a party of Indians the last day of July, on the head branches of Roanoke, and eight more men, women and children. Col. Patton was going out with ammunition, &c. for the use of the frontier inhabitants, and stopping at a plantation on the road to refresh himself, the convoy being about five miles before, he was beset by 16 Indians, who killed and stripped him, and then made off with his horse, &c. The remote counties of this colony, to the westward, are kept in a perpetual consternation by the incursions of these In-

dian savages in the French interest, have murdered sundry families, some captives, upon whom they have exercised the most unnatural and barbarities. About 240 families, had made flourishing settlements in wilderness, have been driven from and home by the terror of these savans, and removed down into the thickly inhabited parts of the country where they now are, in the woods, women and children, without any thing but the inclement sky, and without any subsistence but what they can get by hunting, or receive from the hands of others. Our country also languishes under a severe drought; and next year will be a season of unusual scarcity, not a severe famine. (See p. 451.)

Charles-Town, July 31. His excellency the governor having, by the advice of his majesty's council, yielded to the instances of the Cherokees, to meet at a place 200 miles distant from the seat of government, set out on that expedition on Monday the 16th of June, and returned on Thursday the 9th instant, after having had several days conference with them, and received their renewed homage and submission to his majesty.

The Cherokees have not, like other Indian tribes, wandered from place to place, but inhabited the land they still dwell, long before the discovery of America. They have no tradition they came originally from any other country, but affirm that their ancestors came out of the ground where they now live. It is a tract of 150 miles in length, and very mountainous, but abounding with fertile valleys. These mountains divide the interior parts of the country, called the middle settlements, from the enemies; but the out towns, and over-hill towns, lie open and exposed to the French and their Indians, whom the Cherokees are the best enemies of this province; for which reason, because they are of themselves a brave and powerful people, and very numerous in their back settlements, it has always been the policy of this government to cultivate a good understanding and friendship with them; perhaps we have done it more assiduously, as the French have been so credibly eager of late years to dispossess them, and secure an interest in the country.

But tho' the tract inhabited by them is no more than 150 miles in length, the lands that are their undoubted property are of a prodigious extent; and they are so near our back settlements, that they are a great source of inquietude to us, especially on both sides of Tennessee.

55. is, from east to west 800 miles. Tennessee river, called by Pere Charlevoix R. Cheraquis, has its source amongst mountains, and most of the over-towns are built upon its banks: After it leaves Toquo, the westernmost of Cherokee towns, it directs its course to the Mississippi, running all the way for miles thro' one of the finest countries in America, which is their hunting-ground, to no part of which any other nation pretended any right or claim; but a little before it reaches the Mississippi it joins its waters with the Ohio, and these two great rivers, Ouabach, Ohio, and Tennessee, fall by one mouth into the Mississippi, so that a strong fortress built in the Cherokee lands, on the south of the united stream of these three rivers, would prevent all vessels from going up or down either Ouabach, Ohio, or Tennessee; a single canoe could not pass without leave.

They also claim all the lands to the northward as far as the great lakes; and it is to be observed, that at the treaty of Lancaster, made with the Six Nations, under the direction of Gov. Thomas in 1764, the commissioners from Virginia, who were treating with them for some time to the westward of Pennsylvania and Maryland, told them, that they were informed that the southern Indians (Cherokees) claimed those very lands that they which the Six Nations did not contest.

The Cherokees are computed to be six times the number of the Six Nations put together; they are a free and independent people, were never conquered, never relinquished their possessions, never sold them, never surrendered or lost them. (See the MAP.)

Following Letter, from a Gentleman who has been used with the wonted Ingratitude to this Nation, to the Author of the London-Evening Post, will no doubt be an agreeable Supplement to the above.

I R,
On the 18th of June, 1730, Sir Alexander Cuming, Bart. and his people, the chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, whom he brought over from a place called Tannassie, in the Cherokee mountains, were introduced to his majesty in the chapel at Windsor, when his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was present, and when the late prince of Wales took his seat as one of the knights of the garter. Then and there the Indian king, by the direction of Sir Alexander, did there homage to his majesty as sub-

jects, and not as allies, to the crown of Great-Britain. The same day they all had the honour of receiving the compliments of the prince of Wales, on that occasion, by his majesty's express orders. His majesty's goodness then co-operating with the wisdom of providence, was graciously pleased to put this matter of fact beyond the reach of being disputed.

That on the 22d of June, 1730, Sir Alexander had the honour of a publick audience of his majesty at the royal palace at Windsor, and there, in presence of the Indian chiefs then kneeling, Sir Alexander declared to his majesty the unlimited power he had acquired at Nequassie upon the 3d, 4th, and 5th days of April, 1730, by the unanimous voice of the chiefs of the Cherokee nation, then declaring in the most solemn manner that his word should be their law.

That in virtue of that unlimited power and authority, Sir Alexander laid their eagles tails, the scalps of their Indian enemies, and the crown of Tannassie, at his majesty's feet, which had been put into his hands by their brave and faithful emperor Moytoy, of Telequo. From that time therefore the Cherokee Indians became subjects to the crown of Great-Britain.

Sir Alexander recommended to them the observation of two laws, whereby they might become a great and flourishing people. The first was, that they should be true and faithful subjects to his majesty king George, and to the crown of Great-Britain, as he himself was a true and faithful subject: The second was, that they should forbear all acts of cruelty even against their enemies, and that they should avoid particularly that abominable vice of murdering, torturing, and roasting their enemies, whereby they resembled monsters, instead of being men like us; that by following these laws they would become powerful, and subdue all their enemies; but if they neglected to observe them, they must not expect to see their white warrior any more, nor would he teach them to make guns and gun-powder.

The crown of Tannassie consists of nothing else but of the tails of the female opossum, put together in the form of a wig. This animal has a false belly, into which she takes up her young, and hides them there when any danger appears; and this is made use of to express the distinguishing character which belongs to a sovereign, considered in the light of a supreme civil magistrate, whose paternal affection denominates him both a father and mother of his people. These tokens

of his majesty's sovereignty over all the territories of the Cherokee nation were sent to the Tower of London, where undoubtedly they are still preserved.

London, I am, &c.

Oct. 16, 1755. ALEX. CUMING.

The prince of Morocco has made himself master of the two towns of Sallee, and laid a fine of 70,000 ducats on the inhabitants. And 10,000 ducats on each Christian merchant's house; bastinadoed Mr. Mountney to death, and also made a sacrifice of consul Pettigrew. Commodore Edgecumbe, with two men of war, is sailed from Gibraltar to that place to demand satisfaction.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 27. **W**ALTER Smythe, of Tong-castle, in Shropshire, Esq; was married to Miss Errington, daughter of John Errington, of Beaufront, in Northumberland, Esq;

29. John Moleworth, Esq; to Miss Frances Smyth.

Oct. 2. Mr. James Wills, merchant, in Friday-street, to Miss Isabella Green, of Crutched-Friars.

Dr. Glenn, brother to Gov. Glenn, of South-Carolina, to Mrs. Graham, relict of the late chief justice of that province.

3. William Rhoda, of Rumsford, Esq; to Mrs. Tedman.

4. John Lawson, Esq; to Miss Eliz. Selbye.

Hugh Barker Bell, of Aylebury, Bucks, Esq; to the relict of the Rev. Mr. Thornbury, late vicar of Thame, in Oxfordshire, with 10,000l. fortune.

7. Sir Thomas Mackworth, of Huntington, Bart. to Mrs. Walter.

9. Roger Altham, Esq; to Mrs. Harding, of Bromley.

Fairmeadow Pennyston, Esq; to Miss Fisher, of Farnham.

10. Charles Carter, Esq; a Spanish merchant, to Miss Simpson, of Fulham.

The bishop of Carlisle, to Miss Digby, coheir of the late John Digby, of Mansfield-Wodehouse, in Nottinghamshire, Esq;

11. Dr. Cotton, to Miss Hester Maria Tyrrell, sole daughter and heir of the late Sir Charles Tyrrel, of Thornton, Bucks, Bart.

15. Mr. Da Costa, nephew to Benjamin Mendes Da Costa, of St. Mary Axe, Esq; to Miss Lamego, with a fortune of 20,000l.

19. Rev. Dr. Bearcroft, master of the Charter-house, to Mrs. Barker, relict of the late Henry Barker, of the Grove, near Chiswick, Esq;

Robert Wilberforce, Esq; to Miss Bird, with a fortune of 8000l.

20. James Hilton, Esq; to Miss Benison, of Chertsey.

22. Charles Edmonds, Esq; to Miss Eliz. Boyd, of Kensington.

23. Edward Gardiner, of Pishiobury, in Hertfordshire, Esq; to Mrs. Rose Turvin.

24. Capt. Brereton, of the foot guards, to Miss Ballet, with a fortune of 30,000l.

Oct. 4. Countess of Dartmouth was delivered of a son and heir.

12. Lady of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. of a son.

19. Lady Monson, of a son.

Lady of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Esq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 24. **R**ELICT of the late Sir William Lorraine, of Kirkbarle, in Northumberland, Bart.

25. Sir John Trevelyan, of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire, Bart.

Rt. Hon. Luke Gardiner, a privy councillor, deputy-receiver-general, surveyor-general of the customs, a member of parliament, &c. in Ireland, at the Bath.

28. Thomas Owen, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;

30. Edmund Field, Esq; a Portugal merchant.

Mr. Matthew Read, of Old-Town, near Newcastle, aged 104.

Oct. 1. Sir John Frederick, of Hampton, in Middlesex, Bart. He has left 3000l. to St. George's-hospital, to which, in his life-time, he gave a 1000l. year.

3. Charles Polhill, Esq; many years a commissioner of Excise.

Sir John Clarke, of Pennicuik, Bart. a baron of the Exchequer, in Scotland.

4. William Basil, of Wilton's-park, Bucks, Esq;

8. Mr. George Upton, one of the procurators general of the ecclesiastical courts at Canterbury.

Sir John Boyce, Knt. and alderman, and sometime mayor, of Oxford.

Mr. James Buscarlet, author of several religious tracts, &c.

Martin Groundman, Esq; governor of Cowes-castle in the isle of Wight.

9. Rt. Hon. lady Faversham.

11. Randolph Baron, of Laverstock, Wilts, Esq;

12. John Dawson, Esq; chief clerk in the auditor's office in the Exchequer.

13. Isaac Bulfinch, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Rt. Hon. lord viscount Oxenford, a Scots peer.

14. Rev. Dr. Gouge, rector of Gilling, in Yorkshire, prebend of York and Lincoln, and a justice of the peace. He has left 3000l. to the society for the propagation of the gospel; 3000l. to the sons of the clergy; 300l. to the county hospital.

pital; 50*l.* to the poor of Gilling; 40*l.* to the poor of Cawton, and 20*l.* to the poor of Grimston, both in Gilling parish.

16. Col. Bingley, of the second regiment of foot-guards.

17. Samuel Jones, of Soho-square, Esq;

18. Lady of Thomas Strode, Esq; one of the daughters and coheirs of the late archbishop Wake.

19. Mr. Micklewright, bookseller at Reading.

20. Richard Arnold, of Warwickshire, Esq;

Rev. Mr. John White, rector of Stoke Neyland, in Essex, author of some letters to a dissenter.

21. Sir Harry Hicks, of Chigwell, in Essex, Bart. aged 90.

22. Henry Loubier, Esq; an eminent merchant of this city.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

JAMES Leslie, D. D. promoted to the bishoprick of Limerick, in Ireland, in the room of Dr. Burscough, deceased.

—Rev. Mr. Crouch, presented to the rectory of Upton Lovell, in Wiltshire.

—Thomas Newton, B. A. to the rectory and parish church of Bassett Lodney, in Lincolnshire.

—Mr. Richard Berney, to the rectory of Swanton Abbots, in Norfolk, by lord Anson.

—John Kippey, M. A. to the rectory of Lushy and marriage of Skerdelby, in Lincolnshire.

—Richard Joyce, B. A. to the vicarage of Wyland Peverel, in Devonshire.

—Mr. Fromanteel, to the rectories of Wilterton, Wickmore and Alby, by the Rt. Hon. Horatio Walpole, Esq;

—Mr. Tirwhitt, to the rectory of Bishops Wickham, in Essex.

—Mr. Robert Styleman, to the vicarage of Calthorpe, in Norfolk.

—John Jacob, M. A. to the vicarage of St. John, in the Island of Thanet, in Kent.

—Edward Jones, M. A. to the rectory of All Saints and St. Mary Magdalen, in Norfolk.

—Mr. Edward Jones, to the rectory of Feltwell St. Mary, in Norfolk.

—Mr. Bliss, to the vicarage of Choulsey and chapel of Moulsoford, in Berkshire.

—Mr. Courtail, to the living of Berwath, in Kent, worth 300*l.* per ann.

—Mr. Beadon, to the living of Stroud, in Gloucestershire.

—Mr. Richard Canning, to the rectory of Freestone, in Suffolk, by the Rt. Hon. Staunton, Esq;

—A dispensation has been given by the great seal to enable Wm. Worcestre, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stoke Talmag and the rectory of Ronston, in Oxfordshire.

—To enable Robert Brown, M. A. to hold the rectory of Southwick, with the rectory of Houghton, in Sussex.

—To enable Mr. Brown to hold the rectory of Bugbrooke, with the rectory of Lamport, in Northamptonshire, worth 560*l.* per ann.

—To enable Robert Chapman, M. A. to hold the rectory of Little-Woolston, with the rectory of Linford, in Buckinghamshire, worth 230*l.* per ann.—To enable William Bradley, B. L. to hold the rectory of Skid Brooke, with the rectory of Conings-Molme, in Lincolnshire, worth 200*l.* per ann.—Mr. Slater, cloven lecturer of St. Thomas's, Southwark.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 7. The king has been pleased to appoint Alexander Murray, Esq; to be major, and captain of a company; James Cunningham, Esq; captain; Erasmus John Phillips, Gent. lieutenant, and James Ouchterloney, quarter-master, in the reg. of foot, commanded by major-gen. Warburton.—Dudley Ackland, Esq; captain; Samuel Buckland Veale, Esq; capt. lieutenant. Alexander Rigby, Gent. lieutenant, and Edward Troller Bennerman, Gent. ensign in the reg. of foot, commanded by lord Robert Manners.—John Whitmore, Esq; capt. lieutenant, and Edward Arblaster, Gent. lieutenant, in the Inniskilling reg. of dragoons, commanded by lieutenant-gen. Cholmondeley.—Isaac Hamilton, Gent. lieutenant, and Blaney Brabazon, Gent. ensign, in the royal Irish reg. of foot, commanded by major-gen. Folliott.—Craskell, Gent. lieutenant, in the reg. of foot, commanded by col. George Walsh.—James Poole, Gent. ensign in the king's own reg. of foot, commanded by col. R. Rich.—Samuel Bowers, Gent. ensign in the reg. of foot, commanded by major-gen. Steuart.—Sponge, Gent. ensign in the reg. of foot, commanded by col. Philip Honeywood.—David Ross, Esq; captain; Edward Barry, Esq; capt. lieutenant. James Smith, Gent. lieutenant, and Davidson Day, Gent. ensign in the reg. of foot, commanded by lord George Bentinck.—James Harrington, Esq; lieutenant, to the second troop of horse grenadier guards, commanded by lord Petersham, and to take rank as captain of horse.—James Belenden, Esq; guidon to the said troop, and to take rank as captain of horse.

Whitehall, Oct. 20. His majesty has appointed two captains, two lieutenants, and two ensigns, to the two additional companies to each of the following regiments, viz. those of col. Howard, lord Geo. Bentinck, lord Rob. Bertie, lieutenant-gen. Wolfe, col. Yorke, major-gen. Bockland, gen. Skelton, col. Jordan, major-gen. Folliott, lord George Beauclerk, col. Honeywood, earl of Home, lieutenant-gen. Anstruther, earl of Loudoun, col. Holmes, col. Leighton, lord Charles Hay, lord Robert

Robert Manners, and major-gen. Stuart. As also 14 captain-lieutenants, in the room of those promoted to the said companies.

The king has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be officers in the 12 independent companies of invalids to be forthwith raised.—Majors and captains. Richard Bowles, William Johnson, Charles Durand, Esqrs.—Captains. Lord Newark; John Tucker, Charles Terrott, John Harris, John Noble, William Marshall, George Carr, Thomas Burton, Thomas Smith, Esqrs.—George Whitmore, Esq; to be captain lieutenant to major Bowles's company.—Lambert Van Riell, Esq; to be capt. lieutenant to major Durand's company.—George Daniel, Esq; to be capt. lieutenant to major Johnston's company.—Lieutenants. — Bennet, John Cliffe, — Jeynes, James Chalmers, Andrew Irving, Wm. Brown, — Reade, John Irwing, and — Hawkins. — Ensigns. — Cormell, — Bickerton, Thomas Pringle, — Templeman, Peter Foubert, — M'Intosh, James Morehead, — Butler, — Goldhawke, — Foley, and — Drummond.

Capt. Edward Falkingham, commissioner of the Navy, at Chatham, in the room of Arthur Scott, Esq; comptroller of the Navy. — Robert Jennings, Esq; deputy auditor of the Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Dawson, deceased. — Dr. Reeve elected president, Sir Wm. Browne, Dr. Dawson, conciliarii, Dr. Heberden, Dr. Coxe, Dr. Pitcairne, Dr. Akenfide, censors, Dr. Wilbraham, treasurer, and Dr. Lawrence, register, of the Royal College of Physicians, for the ensuing year.—Capt. Grill, commander of Cowes castle, in the Isle of Wight, in the room of Martin Groundman, Esq; deceased. —Hon. Mr. Carey, captain of a company at Gibraltar.—Arthur Hill and Benjamin Burton, Esqrs. commissioners of the revenues in Ireland, in the room of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. and William Monson, Esq; — Charles Cecil Calvert, Esq; sub-brigadier and cornet, in the room of John Wheatland, Esq; adjutant and lieutenant, in the room of Edward Maurice, Esq; brigadier and lieutenant, in the second troop of life-guards.

BANKRUPTS.

Sept. 30. **T**HOMAS Davies, of St. Clement's Danes, hosier.—John Canham, of St. Dunstan's in the East, merchant.—Thomas Berresford, of Gorton, Manchester, innkeeper.

Oa. 4. Henry Grubb, of St. Martin's in the Fields, woodmonger.

7. Paul Metevier, of London, merchant,

—Henry Grubb, of Hartshorn-Lane, Middlesex, woodmonger.

11. Edward Burkitt, of Cheap-side, hosier.—Robert Lucas, of Yarm, in Yorkshire, mealman.—John Hayman, of Chudleigh, Devon, timber-merchant.

18. John Sale and Thomas Baynes, of Mitcham, in Surrey, callico printers and partners. — George Green, of Beaufort-Buildings, dealer in coals.

28. John Walmisley, of Bolton, in Lancashire, innkeeper. — James Haslam, of Rochdale, in Lancashire, clothier.

PLAYS and ENTERTAINMENTS acted at both THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Oa. 2. Stratagem, | King and Miller. |
| 3. Drummer, | Fortunatus. |
| 4. Hamlet. | |
| 6. Fair Quaker of Deal, | King and Miller. |
| 7. Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 8. Romeo and Juliet, | Funeral Procession. |
| 9. Fair Quaker of Deal, | Intriguing Chamber. |
| 10. Macbeth, | The Lying Valet. |
| 11. Fair Quaker of Deal, | Fortunatus. |
| 13. Oronooko, | Anatomist. |
| 14. Ditto, | Devil to pay. |
| 15. Fair Quaker of Deal, | Fortunatus. |
| 16. Oronooko, | Lottery. |
| 17. Rehearsal, | King and the Miller. |
| 18. Ditto, | Chaplet. |
| 20. Fair Quaker of Deal, | Fortunatus. |
| 21. Mourning Bride, | Englishman in Paris. |
| 22. Suspicious Husband, | Intrig. Chamber. |
| 23. Richard III. | Anatomist. |
| 24. Earl of Essex, | Lethe. |
| 25. Ditto, | Fortunatus. |
| 27. Provok'd Wife, | Tom Thum. |
| 28. Merope, | Devil to pay. |
| 29. Fairies. | |
| 30. Merope, | Englishman in Paris. |

COVENT-GARDEN.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Oa. 1. Way of the World, | Devil to pay. |
| 3. Miser, | Mock Doctor. |
| 6. Funeral, | What d'ye call. |
| 8. Merchant of Venice, | Lottery. |
| 10. Love for Love, | Double Disappointment. |
| 11. Earl of Essex, | Scap. |
| 14. Henry IV. | Lottery. |
| 16. Constant Couple, | Contrivance. |
| 17. Beggar's Opera, | What d'ye call. |
| 18. Committee, | Contrivance. |
| 20. Romeo and Juliet, | Lottery. |
| 21. Provok'd Husband, | Lover his own Rival. |
| 22. Merry Wives of Windsor, | Har. Skelton. |
| 23. City Wives Confederacy, | |
| 24. Stratagem, | Lottery. |
| 25. The Earl of Essex, | Harlequin Skelton. |
| 27. Spanish Fryar, | School. |
| 28. Nonjuror, | Harlequin Skelton. |
| 29. Romeo and Juliet, | Harlequin Skelton. |
| 30. Zara, | Contrivance. |

THE Ottoman court seems still to be in a very fluctuating condition; for on the 24th of August last the prime vizir was suddenly deposed, and banished to the island of Scio, which is the third change that has happened at that court within a few months. He was succeeded by Nassangi Paschi, late selictar aga, or sword-bearer, who is in high favour with the sultan, and was no sooner invested with his new dignity, than he got the Reis Effendi, or secretary of state, dismissed, and banished to the island of Lemnos, and Soparalan Achmet Efendi, late testerdar, or high-treasurer, appointed in his room. It is thought at Constantinople that this new settlement will be durable; for the new prime vizir has not only the favour of the sultan, but he has secured the favour of the sultana, mother of the present sultan, by getting her favourite Ali Pacha Hekim Oglou, made governor of Romania, one of the most important governments in that extensive empire; and at the same time he is endeavouring to secure the affections of the people, by taking proper measures for procuring a plentiful supply of all sorts of provisions.

By a private letter from Petersburg, dated August 25, we have the following account: On the 16th arrived here, in 16 days, an express dispatched by M. Obreskow, the empress's resident at Constantinople. He alighted at the lord chancellor Bestuchef's, who carried him in his coach to court, and presented him and his dispatches to her Imperial majesty. After having well weighed their contents, a cabinet council was held in presence of the empress, the grand duke, the two chancellors, and some other members, which lasted four hours and a half. The day following, at four in the afternoon, the express was sent back with new instructions to the resident. All I could discover for some time was, that something was hatching at the Ottoman court to the disadvantage of Russia. I have at last learnt, that the resident informed the court that the new French envoy, the Chevalier de Vergennes, was moving heaven and earth to induce the Ottoman ministry, in case Russia should lend a body of her forces to Great-Britain, to prevail with the Grand Signior to send a body of 35,000 men against the Ukraine.

But by the last mail we had from the same place an article as follows: The frequent couriers which arrive here from Mr. Obreskow at Constantinople, give no uneasiness either to the Russian ministry, or to the ministers of the courts in alli-

ance with their mistress. The dispatches of the last that arrived turned on the practice of the Chevalier de Vergennes, the French envoy, and M. de Chambrier, the officer or minister which the king of Prussia hath sent to Constantinople. Mr. Obreskow writes, that these two are treated with all the regard and attention that their hearts can desire; but that the assurances which the Grand Signior hath caused to be repeated to him and to M. de Penckler, by the mouth of the Grand Vizir, give him no reason to fear, that the French minister will have more success in his present negotiation, than in all those which France had begun at Constantinople since the year 1741.

And from Berlin we are told, that according to some private letters from the North, the Czarina hath declared to the British minister, that if the 73,450 men which she hath bound herself by treaty to furnish to Great-Britain should be insufficient, she will add 20 or 30,000 more. The subsidy stipulated is 60,000*l.* a year, whilst they are not employed, and 560,000*l.* when they are in service. [The yearly charge of 18,857 British troops, is 618,315*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* *.]

Vienna, Oct. 1. According to all appearances the court is more solicitous for the establishing her troops on a good footing in Italy, than anxious for the safety of the Netherlands; the troops designed to march to the Low Countries being barely nominated, while all possible means of dispatch are made to compleat those intended for Lombardy, not only in regard to their number, but also in their discipline, stores, and every requisite for a speedy campaign. The number of horses required for the use of the cavalry, are already bought up, and most of them delivered; upwards of 2000 being assembled in Bohemia and Moravia, and 900 more daily expected from Lunenbourg.

A new trading company having been lately erected at Lisbon, by the name of the Maranham company, as such companies are in all countries pernicious to trade, it was strongly remonstrated against by some of the merchants, who upon that account were committed to close prison; but the people there have been wise enough to take the most effectual method for defeating this court project; for the company having on the first of last month opened books for receiving subscriptions, very few could be prevailed on to subscribe; therefore the court have since thought fit to allow the imprisoned merchants some more liberty, and it is generally thought they will soon be discharged.

[The Catalogue of Books in our next.]

PRICES

* See London Mag. for May last, p. 240.

Sept. 23. to Oct. 21.	
Chrif. { Males 566 } { Femal. 543 } { 1109	
Buried { Males 771 } { Femal. 743 } { 1514	
Died under 2 Years old 619	
Between 2 and 5 — 1433	
5 and 10 — 399	
10 and 20 — 322	
20 and 30 — 107	
30 and 40 — 173	
40 and 50 — 1344	
50 and 60 — 132	
60 and 70 — 98	
70 and 80 — 544	
80 and 90 — 300	
90 and 100 — 3	
Buried { Within the Walls 1399 } { Without the Walls 3588 } { In Mid. and Surry. 7300 } { City & Sub. Well. 2877 } { 1514	
Weekly Sept. 30 — 3677	
Oct. 7 — 384	
14 — 377	
21 — 386	
1514	
Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 7d.	
Pease 25s. to oos. per Q.	
Tares 25s. to 24s. per Q.	